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At Palam Airport

India's Ambassador to Russia Mrs. Vijayalaksmi Pandit snapped with Pt. Nehru before the take off at Palam Airport. To the right of Pt. Nehru is Miss Chandralekha Pandit who is accompanying her mother to Moscow. The special plane provided by Air India for the trip flew the Free India Flag, anticipating the 15th of August by a few days.

George Bernard Shaw

I DREAD BEING A CENTENARIAN

See Page 2

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Despite all that Big Business have to say, the T. V. A. remains the supreme example of successful planning on a democratic basis.

The idea of planned economy has has been popular in India for the last few years. Soviet Russia had shown what a well directed and planned effort could achieve in an industrially backward country within a short span of years. Our people were eagerly awaiting a planned effort in order that their terribly low standard of living could be rapidly improved by industrialising the country.

The Indian National Congress had been conscious of the problems of industrialisation and had therefore appointed the National Planning Committee with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as its Chairman in 1938. As a Joint Secretary of the Committee, I had the privilege to study and appreciate the co-relations of industrial, social and economic problems. Unfortunately the magnificent efforts of the National Planning Committee to draw up a plan was cut short by our National Struggle in 1940, although a considerable amount of work had already been done.

The aim of our National struggle has been to achieve a democratic freedom. Any planned development of our economy must therefore take into consideration a democratic constitution. The planned economy of Soviet Russia on the other hand had been directed and achieved under the guidance of a dictatorship.

We had, therefore, watched with great interest the work of the Tennesse Valley Authority, as it was the first attempt to plan the economic development of a region on a democratic basis. I had studied whatever literature was available on this great project, but it can easily be realised that mere study from a distance is apt to give a very insufficient impression into the realities of the effort. I was, therefore, anxious to go to the United States and take the first chance to visit the area under this authority and to see for myself the implications and the difficulties of a democratic planning. I was grateful to the Prime-Minister of Bombay for giving me a letter of introduction which helped me considerably during my stay in the Tennesse Valley.

Covers Seven States

The Tennesse Valley Project covers an area of seven states. The River Tennesse is about 900 miles long with a river basin of about 42,000 sq. miles. Apart from the economic problems of such a large area, the Tennesse Valley Authority had also to take into consideration the constitutional structure of the United States in which the authority is divided between the Federal Government and the State Government, with further administrative delegation to the Counties, Cities, the land-grant colleges and agricultural extension services.

Any authority created by the Federal Government has therefore to be limited in its powers and functions. The Authority has to adhere to the narrow constitutional channels for the development of its plans and has to rely for its execution on a decentralised effort. Broadly speaking the objectives of the T.V.A. were to determine the direction and major points of co-relation. The detailed attention to the administrative problems by which the broad objectives may be achieved had to be left to the administrative complexities of the constitution. The task was to mobilise the thinking, effort and action of all governmental agencies or individuals who must contribute to the development of the valley.

The Tennesse Valley Authority must therefore create leadership and co-operative effort among the people. How far it has done so and with what results are the criteria on which its efforts should be measured.

The Tennesse valley area is predominently agricultural. 74 per cent of its population is rural, 47.5 of which is employed on the forms. The major agricultural crops of the area are cotton and tobacco. The average rainfall in the valley is about 50 inches a year. The removal of the forest cover and the agriculture of cash crops had created the problems of soil erosion, decreasing fertility and the consequent poverty of the farmer. The necessity of controlling the disastrous floods which used to sweep over the lower Mississippi was also one of the reasons for choosing the Tennesse Valley Area for this multi-purpose experiment.

The possibility of utilising the flood control factors for navigation, and production of electric power was obvious. Cheap electricity is one of the most powerful factors in helping to raise the standard of life of the people. There were also the Muscle Shoal's Nitrate Works built during the 1914-18 war in the area. The Tennesse Valley is to-day getting the benefit of this one of the largest fertiliser factory in its agricultural development schemes.

Complex Organization

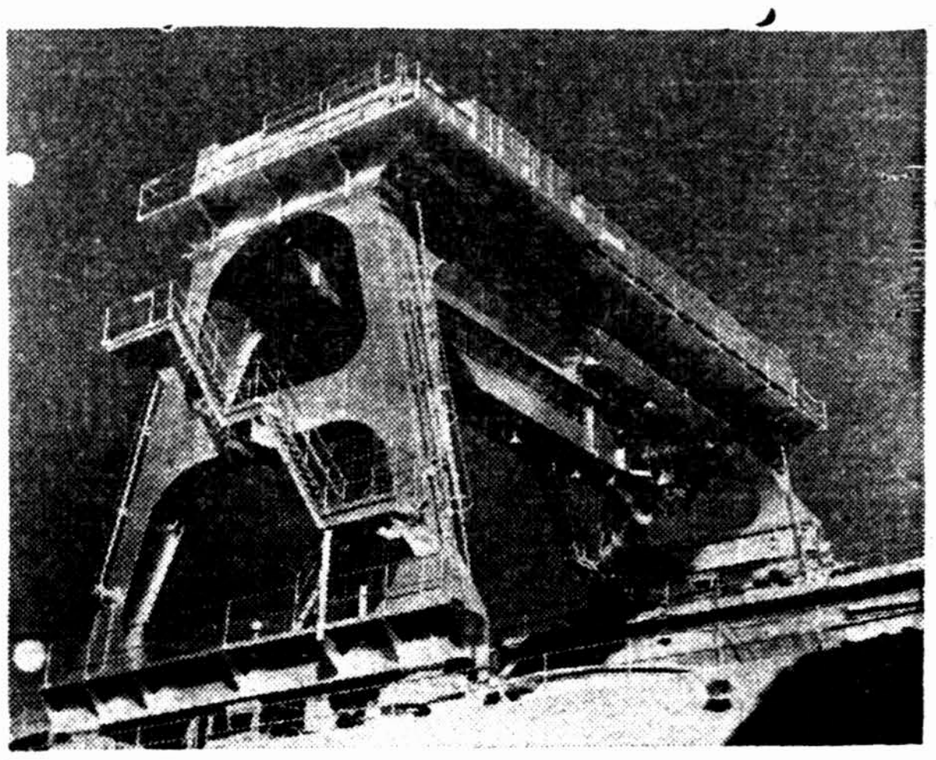
There are to-day 28 dams located throughout the watershed of the river. They are multipurpose dams because they are built not only for purposes of flood control but also for power production and navigation. They are operated as a part of a single system with a single goal of making the river yield maximum of good and the minimum of harm. The controlling factors of this river system are to keep the river navigable at all times, to work out the proper margins for storage of flood-waters and to generate the maximum amount of power consistent with the first two objectives. The flow of the Tennesse River is also co-ordinated with that of the lower Missisippi river so as to control the floods or draught in the lower regions.

One of the most striking fact about the T.V.A. is the organisation that they have put up. For the first time a statutory authority has been given jurisdiction over a single natural area, an entire watershed. As I said above there were federal departments already in existence with responsibility similar to those that T.V.A. was to undertake in its region. But the activities of such single purpose agencies operating from the capital were likely to be segmented and uncoordinated. T.V.A. has set up a new type of administration with a multi-purpose objectives in a limited problem area.

As David Lilienthal the former chairman of the T.V.A. says: "The problems of the Tennesse Valley are viewed as a simple problem of many integrated parts rather than dissected into separate bits in order to fit the pigeon holes of existing governmental instrumentalities."

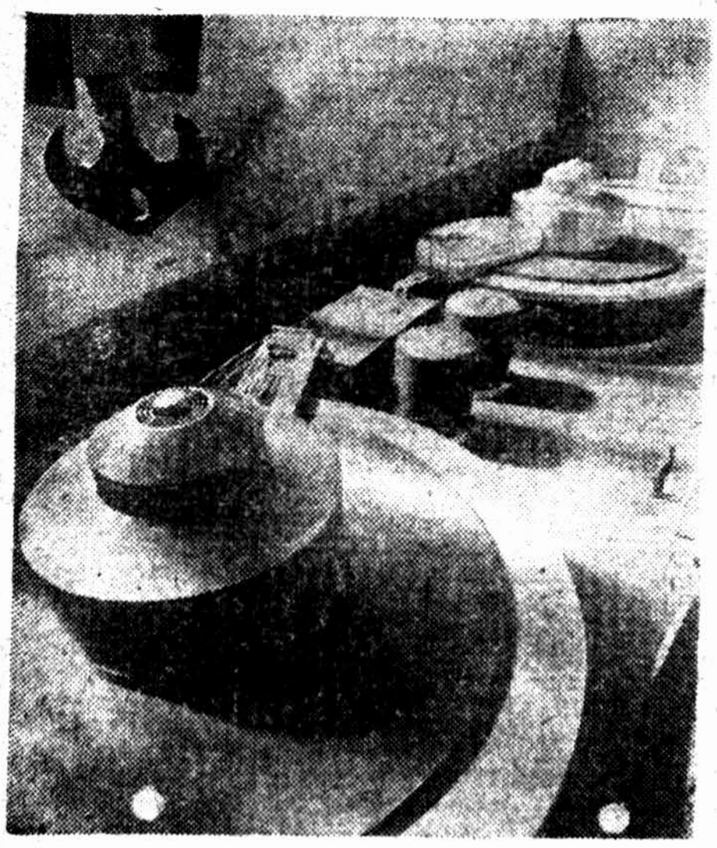
The T.V.A. does not replace the

(Continued On Page 4)



A giant crane does the heavy work at a TVA dam. This huge gantry crane with a capacity of 270 tons, moves he avy equipment in the powerhouse area of the Wheeler Dam, in northern Alabama, one of the TVA system's 28 water-control barriers.

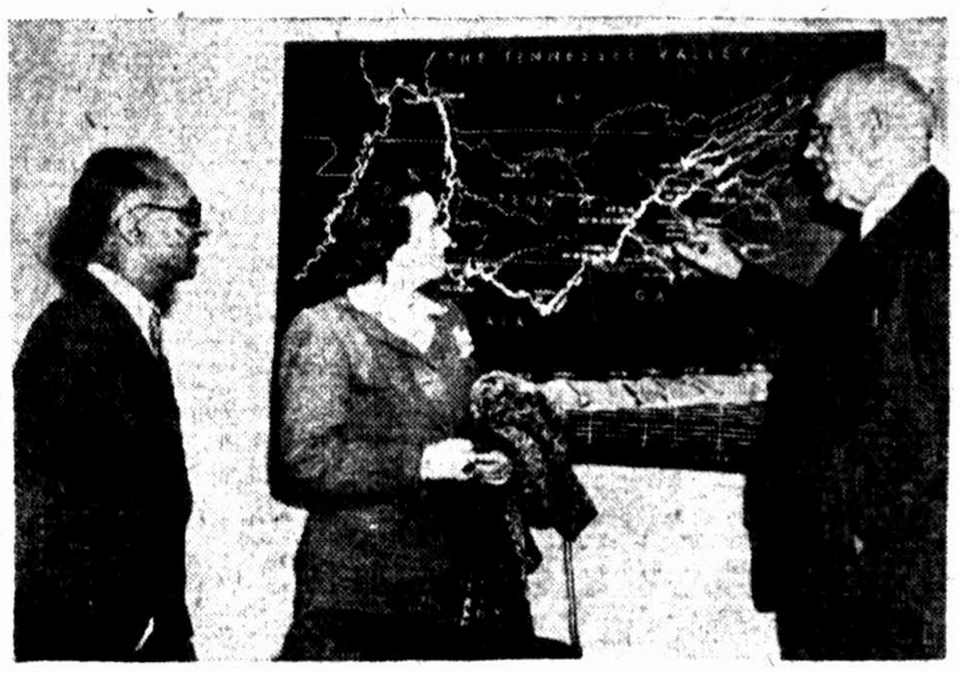
By G. P. Hutheesing



This photograph shows the interior of the generator hall at TVA's Pickwick Landing Dam, on the Tennessee River in western Tennessee. This project was completed and the first electric power generated in 1938. The size of the generators can be judged by comparison with the man standing at the right.

America's Billion Dollar Baby

This aerial view shows Kentucky Dam at Paducah, Kentucky, most massive dam of the TVA system. It is a mile and half long and 206 feet high. This dam and its 184-mile lake alone provide 36 per cent of the useful flood storage of the TVA system.



James P. Pope (right), Tennessee Valley Authority director, uses a wall map of Tennessee Valley to explain the development and operations of the huge electric-power, flood control and irrigation project, to A. N. Sivaraman of Madras and Mrs. Anne Higham of Great Britain.

Report On Europe 4

The Crisis In France II

Caught bettween the devil of inflation and the deep sea of colonial disintegration, France is drifting to its doom—into the night of history.

By Iqbal Singh

The French are politically as well as culturally a literate nation, but even so the everage French citizen, the proverbial "l'homme moyen senseul," is naturally more vitally exercised over problems of ensuring food, clothing and shelter for himself than in questions of higher politics, international relatons, or even the mythical Marshall Plan.

And just now there is a great deal to exercise him in his struggle for existence. It is true that in the Rue du Rivoli and the fashionable West-end of Paris there is an impressive display of luxury goods from diamonds to sandals to tempt the rich American tourist, but it is also true that almost all the necessities of life are in extremely short supply—or what amounts to the same thing, prohibitively expensive.

As one who had lived in France before the second World War, I had occasion to compare the prices obtaining then and now. One no longer gets milk with one's soffee or tea: milk is selling at 85 francs per litre. I may add, of course, that one no longer get coffee in France: what one gets is an ambiguous concoction made from some ersatz material. The wheat bread has disappeared from the scene: instead, there is only bread made from maize. Eggs can be had, but they are fifteen francs each.

In pre-war days one could have a decent meal in a restaurant for about ten francs: today the same meal costs anything between one hundred to 120 francs. Recently a Paris newspaper assigned one of its reporters to conduct a survey of cheap Parisian restaurants; and his conclusion was that he could not get even a modest lunch for less than sixty francs. The problem of the worker, the shop-assistant, the student, the teacher and the minor civil servant can therefore be imagined. A friend, an authority on Victor Hugo and himself a poet, lamented epigrammatically that he has no time for poetry now since he is too preoccupied with the riddle of "revictullement."

In Throes Of Inflation

This inventory of high prices should be remembered when reading news of the strikes that are taking place or are threatened. They are not politically inspired: they are wholly economic in origin. They are not fomented by the Pinks or the Reds: if anything both the socialists and communists are anxious to avoid any industrial dislocation which would still further jeopardise the French position in the international sphere. But there is obviously a limit to working-class endurance: and with the failure of the experiment initiated by Blum last January of blocking salaries in order to lower prices, that limit has been reached—and exceeded. One no longer speaks of the dangers of inflation in France: sub-acute inflationary conditions are already operative. There is no need to be an expert to realise the gravity of the economic situation facing the country.

What are the causes underlying the crisis that menaces the whole economic edifice of post-war France? The answer is that there are several causes, short-term as well as long-term causes. Among the former we may mention the aftermath of war and period of occupation, the shortage of raw materials and above all lack of fuel which means that the productive system has to work on a much reduced tempo, a big deficit in the trade balance that even large drafts on the dwindling gold reserve cannot compensate.

Moreover, it should be kept in mind that, although France has a considerable industrial potential, a sizable segment of her economy is still agrarian; and this segment has been very badly dislocated by the recent devaluation of the franc. The devaluation has not only adversely affected the urban population, but has shaken the faith of the peasant-farmer in the whole system of money values. He is extremely reluctant to sell his products for paper money which he knows can buy him little in return and which may depreciatoe still further in terms of purchasing power. There are already stories of the farmers feeding their cattle on cheese and milk, and of their hoarding the cereals. These stories are no doubt exaggerated, but they are nevertheless significant. And the trend is becoming even more accentuated since the decision to abolish agricultural subsidies. A very definite tension has developed between the agrarian and industrial sectors of the national economy, though this is a phenomenon which is fairly widespread in its incidence throughout Western Europe today.

Economic Decline

However, the forgoing analysis is not complete. The present economic plight of France has underlying it more fundamental causes. In a sense the crisis has been maturing ever since the end of the first World War which greatly depleted French economic strength, without in any way reducing her ambitions as a great power. Particularly after the collopse of the Reparation Plan, her dreams of hegemony in Europe and imperial grandeur imposed an intolerable burden on her economic system. By the early thirties she had virtually lost her economic independence and had become very largly a dependency of the City of London.

She has never regained that freedom. The second World War has carried the process of her economic decline a stage further. This is partly to be seen in her expulsion from a position of influence in the Near East. But still more it is to be accounted for by the strain on her resources due to her quixotic desire to sustain her imperial position, not only in the Meliterranean but even in Farther Asia.. To keep her disintegrating Empire together she is forced to spend money on military adventures which she can ill afford in the vain hope that America will come to her rescue.

So we have the parodox that the Empire which had in the past served as the basis, not merely of French prestige and glory, but of her material prosperity as well is now dragging her into the abyss of economic bankruptcy. This emphasises the close link that exists between the crisis of metropolitan France with the general, and perhaps the final, crisis of French Imperialism. The interconnection is now widely recognised. The French have never been quite so Empire-conscious as their allies across the Channel, but for the first time French political circles are showing signs of extreme nervousness over the future of their overseas possessions. The French Press of all shades of opinion is devoting much space to the discussion not only of the problem of Indo-China, but the discontent in Algeria, Morocco, Madagascar and even the microscopic French settlements in India. On the Government level, too, there is a great deal of discussion in progress and only a few days ago a scheme for a new constitution or "Statut" as the French call it, was announced. The details of the plan do not concern us here beyond the fact that, although they mark very minor electoral concessions for the Algerian population falling far short of the national demands, they are being stoutly resisted by the French colonial interests.

Where do the various political parties stand in relation to the imperial theme? Surprisingly, on the surface there appears to be very wide measure of indentity between the views held by all the three major parties. But this identity is deceptive. For although the conception of a French Union, embracing metropolitan France and the overseas French colonies, is accepaed by the M.R.P., the Socialists and the Communists, the conception is interpreted very differently by each of them. The M.R.P., for instance, implies by this term the continuation of French overlordship under a new name. 'Le Monde', a quasi-official paper, only the other day summed up this attitude while discussing the propspects of constitutional advance for Algeria. The basic principles governing the new constitution, it insisted should be "unqualified French sovereignty, respect for Islam and Arabism, social equality of the individuals, political equilibrium between the European and indigenous populations, and a large measure of administrative decentralisation."

The Socialist interpreaation of the concept of "Union" is somewhat more liberal. It includes some measure of autonomy, though the quantum of power transferred to the people of colonies would not amount even to a dominion status to use a comparative scale. The Communists, on the other hand, interpret the term in a very broad sense and envisage fullest measure of autonomy with the right for the colonies to have their own "republics under their own elected governments and their own flags." Their opponents on the Right regard this as an invitation to irredentism; and indeed, it is true, that it involves the substance of independence. The reason why the Communists are shy of using the term independence is that some form of link and co-operation between France and these territories is essential if the story of the Levant is not to be repeated, where Syria and Lebanon won their independence from France only to mortgage it to the Anglo-Americans. The French Communists Party, like Communist Parties in other countries, is at the moment determined to oppose any widening of the Anglo-American sphere of influence for international reasons. Hence its acceptance of the idea of a free and voluntary "Union."

It is doubtful, however, if this fundamentally equivocal concept would work in the long run. The process of disintegration of French colonialism has gone too far to be checked through a satisfactory verbal formula for governing the relationship between France and her overseas possessions. Nor would such a formula help in the resolution of her economic difficulties. The resolution of those difficulties demands a fundamental readjustment of her economic system on the one hand, and a reorientation of her foreign policy on the other. The first implies a much wider area of planned reconstruction than has been envisaged so far, even under the Monnet Plan; the second would mean that she will have to establish closer links with Eastern Europe than her present commitments to the Western Powers allow. For such a readjustment and reorientation to be affected there will have to be much more decisive shift of opinion towards the Left than seems possible in the immediate future. Meanwhile the fate of French democracy will continue to remain in balance.

The question of Indo-French relations must be raised in conclusion. Culturally France has much to give us and the need for Indo-French amity is patent. Yet the contacts between the two countries have been rather tenuous and even these contacts have been allowed to lapse.

One is astonished at the lack of information about India in post-war France. This must be rectified. is is to be hoped that simultaneously with the opening of full diplomatic relations with France, some kind of machinery for cultural exchange between the two countries will be created. France is still the core of European Humanism: and we in India can do with some Humanism.

America's Billion Dollar Baby

(Continued From Page 3)

cities, the counties, the States or other federal departments operating in the area. It has no funds of its own to distribute except those spent for its own project. Both by necessity and by choice as a measure of democratic development the T.V.A. has sought to put through its ideas not by dictating but rather by strengthening the local institutions and working through them. The method used by the T.V.A. is called "grass roots" by Mr. Lilienthal, meaning thereby that the administrative decisions are made in direct co-operation and co-ordination and on the spot and not in the far off capital.

Decentralised Set-Up

The T.V.A. has therefore been discovering how big problems can be handled without creating a central bureaucracy out of touch with the country. The regional devise should therefore be increasingly useful as a solution to the inadequacies of a centralised administration. By means of 'Memoranda of understanding' and a co-operative selection of problems and its solutions, the T.V.A. has sought to guide the local administration into useful and contributing channels. This has, of course, led to delays and uneven development of various areas. For example, the problem of water-control and soil conservation is inter-related. The education of farmers in soil-conserving practices is therefore necessary. This educative part is in the hands of the Extension Services of the State Agricultural Colleges and the County Agents appointed by the State. The T.V.A. had therefore to convince not only the state departments of agriculture but also the agricultural colleges and the County Agents.

The T.V.A. has no hand in the appointment of the County Agents nor could it require them to do one thing or the other. Under the circumstances they had to rely entirely on the County Agents, in whose qualifications of service and employment they have no voice. The result has been that this part of its work has advanced only to the extent to which they had found the County Agents suited to their requirements and convinced like the T.V.A. of the measures to be undertaken.

Current Prices Down

This no doubt has been a handicap in carrying out their plans and the T.V.A. have had to suggest to the State authorities the minimum qualifications required for the county agents. On the other hand reliance on the democratic co-operation of various authorities has led to a spirit of understanding and goodwill which may ultimately prove of lasting value.

The most obvious contribution however of the T.V.A. has been the production of cheap power. With its 28 Dams on the river and its tributories the T.V.A. produces to-day about 2 1/2 million kilowatts of electricity. It has been supplying this power to consumers at a rate considerably lower than the big utility companies; e.g. 2 cents a K.W.H. for residential consumers in the T. V. A. area as compared to 5 1/4 cents by the big Companies. This low rate has compelled the private companies to bring down their own rates all over U.S.A. and has thus helped to save large amounts to the consumers.

The T.V.A. has conclusively proved the efficiency of a public utility concern but in doing so it has lent itself to bitter attacks from the big business who have found their profits cut. They have sought to use all kinds of arguments in order to prove that the T.V.A. has manipulated its costing, and that the actual cost to the nation was far greater.

The Billion Dollar Baby

The T.V.A. is called the 'Billion Dollar Baby" by their opponents and many attacks have been made against it. The United States Government has invested about 800 million dollars in the project out of which the T.V.A. has allocated about 450 million dollars to power and the remainder to navigation and flood control. Without going into the details of the arguments of big business which seeks to prove that the T.V.A. will never be able to return the money of the tax-payers invested in the project, it can safely be said that the net return from its power sales to-day amounting to about 24 million dollars, is sufficient to meet the expenses of all its non-income producing activities except ofcourse the cost of the new projects which it continuously undertakes.

It is a good augury for a project of such immense proportion that at the end of 14 years it is in a position to carry on its activities on its own resources, at the same time making a return on the capital investment of about 2 1/2 [illegible]

THE PESSIMIST

By G. L. M.

I met him again last evening at the Coffee House.

One meets him everywhere—in the suburban train, in the tram and the bus, in the restaurant and he office and the lift—even on the street. His looks do not betray him. He is cheerful, even gay; he laughs and slaps you on the back while forecasting the most terrible happenings. He is hilarious when he is the harbinger of depressing messages. His pain evidently is concealed behind care-free laughter. The prophet of woe does not himself weep.

"Yes", he told me yesterday over cups of coffee which kept on multiplying (at my expense) in pace with his sad forebodings. "Yes, the future of our country is bleak and gloomy. The army and defence forces have been weakened by partition. India proper will not have adequate food resources or sufficient and high quality cotton nor raw jute".

"But", I mildly interposed, "we shall have coal and heavy industries and also secondary industries ——".

He stopped me with a wave of his hand.

"No good, no good", he firmly remarked as he chewed some cashewnuts. "What do all these resources, even assuming what you say is correct, mean in the absence of numan resources, man-power? I do not mean we haven't men and women—God knows we have too many! What I mean is that we have no unity, discipline, courage. They took Pakistan in seven years—even one year you can say! We have got Swaraj after how many years' struggle? At least thirty, counting from Gandhiji's entry into Indian politics. And that also not the Swaraj of our dreams but a truncated, circumscribed, restrictive Swaraj".

"Even if your conclusion is correct which is doubtful", I objected with some hesitation, "did not Jinnah's position help him? Was he not so situated strategically that he could get the maximum benefit out of the struggle of the Congress with the British Government, did not successive Viceroys and officials encourage and assist him in sabotaging the national movement?"

He brushed me aside.

"No matter", he brusquely said. "What does it matter? The Congress was weak-kneed, it followed the policy of appeasement. After brave words, it has surrendered. It was better to accept C. R.'s offer then when originally made instead of creating all this trouble and ill-will and bloodshed. It was better to accept Dominion Status in 1939 and Federation with the Princes in 1937 and the Montagu-Chemsford Reforms in 1921".

"Yes, Yes," I said rather impatiently "The Congress has always made mistakes which are evident to everyone including primary school children who are well versed in politics in our country. But let bygones be bygones. We need not cry over spilt milk—perhaps there was enough water in it already! Let us think of tomorrow".

"How can we"? he indignantly asked. "Our past mistakes or rather the mistakes of our leaders will be like halters round our necks, they will be chains that will stop our advance. And besides, where is this great Tomorrow you look for? It is the twlight, not the dawn that you are looking at. Tomorrow is going to bring infinitely greater hardships and miseries. With the two Frontier Provinces in Muslim hands, two pistols are aimed at the heart of India. With Hyderabad and the smaller Muslim States undermining the body politic from within, India is going to disintegrate through external aggression and internal disruption. It will then be an international and not merely a civil war. I give five years before the whole of India becomes Akhand Pakistan"!

I suppressed a sob. "But surely", I gently protested, "Will not the Hindus and Sikhs resist? If we cannot hold our own in a free India and must always look for British or foreign protection, then we deserve to die".

"So we shall", he assured me with merriment in his eyes. "Our minorities in Pakistan will be either converted or exterminated or driven out. We, on our part, because of our weaknesses and our Hindu traditions of meekness and tolerance and ideas of nationalism and non-violence, will treat the Muslims generously. We are going to suffer both ways while they have the best of both the worlds! It is only a question of putting two and two together".

I had tears in my eyes. But he would not stop. He saw the writing on the wall.

"Do you know", he whispered to me, "that this aim of Muslim conquest is no idle dream but a carefully prepared plan which is to be steadily put into action during the next five years? They are already talking of Panipat and recovery of homelands and oppression of minorities—the Nazi technique you know! I have seen some of these secret Plans!"

"But surely," I put in while wiping my eyes, "surely, Sir, then it is your duty to warn our Leaders so that they are prepared?".

"Who will listen to me?" he inquired. "I have neither millions as bank balance nor am I a public nuisance. I am a plain, honest and patriotic citizen who is the one person for whom the Congress does not care".

"Whose fault is it?" I at last gathered courage.

"Soon we shall have to exercise our votes and adult suffrage—".

"All humbug", he butted in. "These parties and machinery will require money as well as votes. The need for votes will decide the speeches and the promises while the need for funds will decide the action and the performance!"

"You are cynical", I said trying feebly to smile.

"Not at all. I am realistic. This country is having the worst of both capitalism and socialism. It is having the influence and interference of a few big business groups, corruption, graft, nepotism, waste, friction, class-war and chaos of capitalism and also, at the same time, the bureaucracy, redtapism, inefficiency, lack of enterprise and incentives and slackening in production which the critics of socialism attribute to a society that puts security above freedom. If you see the economic conditions of the people there is no doubt the country is going to the dogs".

"Can we do nothing to prevent it?" I again asked.

"Nothing at all. Hindus have no constructive political abilities, they have no positive attitude, they have no realism, no knowledge of the art of compromise. They can quarrel, not build. They have no missionary zeal, no vision, no determination. The Hindus must become far more intelligent or far more stupid than they are at present. They are now faced with a neighbour who has all this and more; for that neighbour will be helped by Britain and U.S.A.; yes, and maybe Soviet Russia—", he was going on.

"But how can both U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. help Pakistan?"

"O, you will see. Wait, wait", he told me. "Either the one or the other or both at different times, for different purposes. Above all, our population problem will defeat all our schemes of social amelioration and of economic development. India's insatiable hunger born of unchecked numbers will make nonsense of our plans. It will undermine your Constitutions and Parliaments and make impossible your economic progress"!

"But perhaps", I said hopefully at last, "the next war might destroy us all!"

"Ah! the Atomic Bomb!" he triumphantly said, "that is the climax of the scientific age".

"And the anti-climax of war and violence," I put in. "But then, if what you say is right, if your prophecies are true, then these unhappy days when we can't get wheat or rice, can't buy cloth or oil or sugar, when we have to wait in queues for our needs or our transport, when we can't move about the streets without fear of being assaulted, stabbed or shot—these days when we say what are things coming to?—these will be regarded as the Good Old Days when it was a bliss to be alive but to be youg was the very heaven!"

"Yes", he said mournfully at last, "provided anyone is alive at the time!"

One Common Script for India

BY K. G. MASHRUWALA

THE script problem in inter-provincial and All-India affairs has become rather complex.

On the one side, there are those who believe that it could be solved by the adoption of the Roman script. On the other are those, who are very strongly opposed to the use of that script. On the third side stands the fact that no province or language, which has a special script of its own, is urepared to give up that scrint.

I believe that it will be absolutely necessary for us to take certain amount of assistance of the Roman script for the solution of this problem. The question, whether the Roman script would alone survive or that it will co-exist with other scripts, is one which I would leave to the future. Immediately, I present for public consideration a proposal or formula which stands midway. I hope that on full deliberation, it should satisfy our reason.

Standard Roman Script

The formula proposed by me is as under:

(1) In the first place, the Roman script should be so perfected and standardised that it would be possible to indicate the sounds of the various Indian languages with their important differentiations as exactly and unmistakably as possible, and which could also be transmitted telegraphically. At any rate it should not be less perfect than the Sanskrit or Nagri alphabet. Such standard Roman script alone should be used officially in the country for the spelling of Indian words.

(2) The Standard Roman script should be taught to every person after he has acquired knowledge and practice of his usual mother-tongue script.

(3) Every province should give equal recognition to the various mother-tongue scripts current in that province and the Standard Roman script. That is to say, a person should be at liberty to use either one of the recognised mother-tongue scripts of the province or the Standard Roman script in writing, presenting documents or, sending printed matter to any public office. All official and semi-official public notices, signboards, communications etc., whether in one of the recognised languages of the province or in Hindustani, should be written in both the scripts, namely the usual local script and the Standard Roman script.

(4) In a multi-linguistic and multi-script province, the records in the partment may be kept in the Standard Roman script (but in the recognised language of the province or in Hindustani as may be necessary), but the public should be at liberty to use a recognised mother-tongue script in presenting their papers.

The Implications

I shall add a few words to explain the implications of the clauses of the above formula:

CLAUSE (1) Apart from the objection based on the patriotic sentiment that the Roman script is non-Indian, a fundamental objection against its acceptance is that it is an extremely imperfect script for indicating sounds of Indian languages particularly in comparison with the Sanskrit alphabet. It has no fool-proof method of distinguishing between long and short vowels and between several pairs of similar consonants. Some of these distinctions are important in Indian languages generally and some from the point of view of men of letters.

Each writer using the Roman script for Indian languages makes his own rules for indicating these sounds. Various diacritical marks and new letters have been suggested. But usually they are dropped in ordinary writing. The type-writer and an ordinary printing press are unable to show them. They have to be compulsorily dropped in telegraphic messages. If absolutely new letters are sought to be introduced for indicating the various differences, it becomes practically a new script with only a semblance of the Roman script. It would be necessary to devise new telegraphic signals for such letters.

Then, there have also arisen in different provinces, different ways of transliterating into the Roman script, so that one does not know the exact sound of an Indian word, when transcach province tends to mispronounce words of a different province for no fault in the speaker's tongue. The scripts based on the Sanskrit scheme are least faulty in this respect.

For these reasons, if the Roman script is to be made acceptable both to Indian men of letters and the general public, it is absolutely essential to make it perfect and standardised, and comparable with any perfect or almost perfect Indian script. I believe this is possible.

How Many Scripts?

CLAUSE (2)—A most problem that arises today is how many scripts is an educated person compulsorily expected to know and be perfectly at home with. No linguistic province is prepared to give up its particular script. This is not to be wondered at. The result is that every one has, first of all, got to know his mother-tongue script. Let us suppose, he is a Kannada. He will have to know that script. Then we expect him to know Hindustani in both the scripts (Nagari and Urdu). Then, if he is taking further education, he would have to know the Roman script for learning English or an European language.

Thus the knowledge and good mastery of three or four scripts becomes necessary for an educated man. It is one thing to know a script and quite another to have a practice of it. And it is more difficult to be practised in a new script than to acquire a new language. Then again it is one thing to read a printed script and quite another to decipher handwriting in that script. This is possible only when one has to come into constant touch with that script.

Clause (2) restricts the learner to compulsory knowledge of two scripts only, namely, the mother-tongue script and the Standard Roman script. He might study and

script or the Roman script. There is no objection to a person corresponding with or printing books for the people of his own province in its mother-tongue script, even if the language of the communication or book is Hindustani or, for the matter of that, any language whatever. It is so even today. You can have Tulsidas' Ramayan or the Bhagwad Gita printed in the Gujarati character.

I read in a life-sketch of the late Abbas Tyabjee an anecdote, which showed that at one time it was not unusual for the Mussalmans of Gujrat to write Gujarati in the Urdu script. In Bengal, Andhra, Karnatak, Orissa etc. Sanskrit books are invariably printed in the provincial script and not in Devnagari. The Hindi and Urdu plays and songs of the Gujarati theatres are invariably printed in the Gujarati script. This means that there need be no objection to Hindustani or any other language being written and printed in the mother-tongue script for "intra-provincial" purposes. The Standard Roman script being available for every language (including the Hindustani) for "inter-provincial purposes, it would not be necessary to make knowledge of several scripts compulsory.

Via Media

This proposal, I believe, will also ultimately solve the problem of Hindustani-Hindi-Urdu both in respect of styles of writing and their scripts. The two styles, which tend at present to widen the gulf between Hindi and Urdu and might develop into two distinct languages, would be brought nearer each other by even the optional use of this common script. If good high Hindi and high Urdu books are available in the Roman script also, the knowledge of the script would encourage the study of both the styles. The situation today is that even if a Nagari-man knows a little of the Urdu script and an Urdu script-man knows a little Nagari, their practice of the other is so limited that it cannot be expected that either would read many books printed in the less familiar script. Only those who have to do it compulsorily for scholarship in languages would do so.

Clauses (3) and (4) follow as corollaries to the first two clauses. It is not therefore necessary to dilate upon them.

I hope this will receive mature con-

Tips On Tipping

(Continued from Page 7)

manager or proprietor, containing a card on which one was begged to make comments on the service particularly if it was deemed unsatisfactory. Surely this is what every management should wish to know, for what is the use of spending large sums in advertising a place if bad service lets you down and acts as a deterrent to returning guests?

In Japanese Inns

Japanese tipping, like many other things in that country, is different from elsewhere. Let me describe a visit to a native inn. You may take off your boots before entering and are conducted to what is to be your bedroom and living room. The maid who is allotted to you is called the "Nesan" or Elder Sister, and she brings in a cushion for you to sit on, charcoal fire-box and finally tea. While you are drinking this you prepare the "chadai" or tea-money, which takes the place of tips given on leaving the hotel in Britain. It must be wrapped in paper, or better still, in the little envelopes "(Kaneire)" which are sold in the shops for that purpose. The tip is divided into two unequal portions, the larger one for the proprietor, the smaller for the maid. On one envelope you write the Japanese heiroglyphic meaning master, and on the other the Japanese for "Nesan." In a little while the maid comes in and carries off the tray, pretending not to notice the tea-money. but, in a few minutes, the master and all his servants come in rubbing their knees and drawing in their breath in a token of respect, and thank you by touching their heads on the floor.

When the time comes to pay the bill, the coins should also be wrapped in paper, with the receipt you are given some small present, usually a towel with the crest of the hotel on it. On your departure the whole staff sees you off with deep bows and cries of "Matu dozo irrashi" (come again).

Ivan Likes It

Contrary to popular belief the democratic or bourgeois system operates in Russian hotels, although I usually found that British razor blades were its most appreciated form. Another unusual form of tipping exists in many parts of Africa, where pieces of old and worn-out clothing are more appreciated than cash. On one occasion I had a very good native servant who, when I asked him what he would like me to give him on my leaving, begged for a golliwog I had with me, and which I had on board ship. I handed it over to him—scarlet jacket, striped trousers and wig complete—and on the following day, a Sunday, he appeared fully garbed in this odd-looking get-up to go to his local church. His fellow natives seemed to regard him, not as a strange individual, but as a very lucky person.

No schoolboy has ever refused a tip on ethical or any other grounds. I feel however, the modern boy does not come off as well as we did in the 'good old days. Then a golden sovereign did seem like a tip. It had a feel which the modern treasury note lacks. It could be given more graciously. And it went a great deal further in purchasing power, for I do not think modern parents have allowed much extra in their tipping for the rise in prices. A pound note is still just a sovereign to them in this connection.

In a 'perfect' world tipping may become obsolete. But until the millenium arrives, my advice on tipping anywhere in the world is like the slogan of flag days: "Give generously."

"I must know the name of your former milkman," the Food Office told a woman who had moved from the country to London and wanted to register for milk at her new address.

"But I don't know it," she protested.

"Get it," she was told sternly.

In a week she returned. "I've got that milkman's name," she announced. "It's Harry."

*

"I haven't seen you at church lately, William," said the vicar. "What's the matter?"

"My daughter's learning to play the harp," replied William.

"But what's that got to do with it?"

"Well, I'm not so keen on going to Heaven as I was!"

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DISPOSALS

WEEKLY SELECTION

For Immediate Sale to the Highest Bidder by Public Opening of Tenders

1. 41,700 pairs unused Mazri Trousers with black stripes, located at Ordnance Depot, Secunderabad. *Reserve price Re. 1/- per pair.* Bids for whole quantity only.
2. 9,570 pairs unused Pyjamas Heavy Woollen, located at Ordnance Depot, Ramgarh. *Reserve price Rs. 2/8/- per pair.* Bids for whole quantity only.
3. 56,000 yards serviceable Anga. Fabric, A', dark olive green shade, 37/39" width, located at Ordnance Clothing Factory, Madras. *Reserve price As. -/9/- per yard.* Bids for whole quantity only.
4. One serviceable Proctor III Aircraft, Serial No. L. Z. 737, Engine Gipsy Queen II, Serial No. 0.820/A.41471o: Airframe Hours: 248.00; Engine Hours: 185.10; located H.Q. No. 2 (India..), Group Command Flight., Yelahanka, near Bangalore. *Reserve price Rs. 8,000/-*
5. One Proctor III Aircraft Serial No. L. Z. 643, Engine Gipsy Queen II: Airframe Hours 68 Hrs. 25 mins. Engine Hours: 188 Hrs. 20 mins. Condition: good, flyable; at present unserviceable, awaiting brake linings. Located at 308, Maintenance Unit, Allahabad. *Reserve price Rs. 7,500/-*

For Items 4 and 5, purchaser has to arrange for his own certificate of registration and airworthiness.

6. 3,300 cwts. serviceable Potassium Nitrate Grade II, located at Ordnance Factory, Khamaria, Jubbulpore. *Reserve price Rs. 30/- per cwt.* Bids for minimum of 1,000 cwts.
7. 1,495,200 serviceable Tab. Chiniofonum in bottles of 50 tablets, located at A.M.S., Bombay. *Reserve price Rs. 15/- per 1,000 tablets.* Bids for minimum of 500,000 tablets.
8. 18 serviceable Radio Vehicles, Type 3[illegible]7. (3-ton Prime Mover, Fordson; each vehicle is fitted with a 5 KVA 400 Volts 3-Phase 50 cycles A.C. Alternator and 5 KVA Lister Diesel 4-cylinder engine). *Reserve price Rs. 3,000/- each.* Bids for minimum of 3.
9. [illegible] serviceable Radio Vehicles, Type IND. 15. (3-ton Prime Mover of Ford Make; each vehicle is fitted with a [illegible] KVA. 230 Volts. 50 cycles Single Phase Petrol Electric Generating Set). *Reserve price Rs. 9,000/- each.* Bids for whole quantity only.
10. 27 serviceable Radio Vehicles, Type IND. 23. (3-ton Prime Mover of Chevrolet make and fitted with (a) One 9 KVA Single Phase 230 Volts 50 cycles Petrol Electric Generating Set. (b) One Type 7 rectifier. c) 2 Type 'B' charging Boards). *Reserve price Rs. 9,500/- each.* Bids for minimum of 3.

Items 8. and 10 are located at No. 4 B.S.D. Tambaram, near Madras.

Quantities of items 1 to 3 and 6 and 7 are approximate.

The highest bid above the reserve unit price received by Deputy Director General (Co-ordination) Directorate General of Disposals, New Delhi, by August 31st, 1947, will be accepted. DO NOT SEND OFFERS BELOW RESERVE PRICE. The successful tenderer will be informed and the deposits of unsuccessful tenderers returned by September 8th, 1947. Public Opening of tenders at 11 A.M. on September 1st, 1947. Stores must be removed by September 23rd, 1947. They will be sold "as is, where is"

Sealed tenders in double covers, both superscribed "WS37" may be sent on plain paper; special forms are not required. No tender will be considered unless accompanied by a receipt for 10% of the bid deposited in favour of Director General of Disposals in Reserve/Imperial Bank or a Government Treasury. *CHEQUES WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED. Permits to view from Disposals Offices at Calcutta Bombay Cawnpore Lahore Madras and Karachi*

AC29.

This advertisement will not reappear. Look out for next Sunday's Selection.

I EXECUTED MUSSOLINI

(Continued from Page 19)

Not a soul in sight. We were alone. I ordered the chauffeur to stop.

We got out of the car. I told Mussolini to stand up against the wall. He went in that direction, still not understanding what was up. When he turned around and faced me. I read out the sentence: "By order of the High Command of the Volunteer Corps of Freedom, my mission is to render justice to the Italian people."

We were a tiny group gathered at this deserted bend in the road: Mussolini, Clara Petacci, Guido, the Partisan official and myself. It was four in the afternoon. The air was calm, almost drowsy, as I read. "Mussolini must not die! Mussolini must not die!" Clara Petacci shrieked hysterically.

Mussolini's whole body was shaking. His lips twitched violently. He could only stammer: "But....but ....Colonel....but ....but Colonel.....

I raised my tommygun ready to shoot. "Get away from there, or you'll be hit too!" I shouted to the Petacci woman. She tottered to one side. I aimed, pressed the trigger. The gun did not go off. Again Clara Petacci ran to Mussolini, throwing her arms around him. There was not the slightest indication on his part that he was aware of her presence. She wept and screamed. He completely ignored her. Not a word crossed his lips about his mother, wife or children. Unutterable terror gripped him.

I threw down my Sten tommygun and grabbed my revolver. Clara Petacci ran to and fro, blinded by panic. "Get away from there!" I shouted, aiming my revolver. The gun refused to go off.

I called the Partisan official and seized his tommygun. Mussolini waited. He was limp and showed no reaction, not even the slightest desire to struggle. I aimed once more. Five bullets entered him. He sank to his knees against the wall, but he was not dead. I fired again. One bullet hit Clara Petacci, killing her instantly. Three others struck Mussolini's body but he was still breathing. I came closer to him and sent a bullet through his heart.

He was dead at last.

So was Clara Petacci. She had not been condemned to die, but was dead just the same. "Good" I reflected as if in a far-off mist "one guilty person less."

I felt no disgust, only weariness a vast calm, and a deep sense of relief. I had done my duty. I left two men to stand guard over the corpses and went back to Dongo to carry out the sentence against the sixteen other condemned Fascists. Once this was done we came back to get the bodies and placed them on our truck. At eight in the evening we started back on the road to Milan. Our mission had been accomplished in the time set.

The orders of the high command had been to bring the bodies back to Piazza Loreto in Milan, the famous square where, on April 14, 1944, fifteen Partisans had been murdered in front of a gasoline pump. The place we had picked to exhibit Mussolini's corpse had not been chosen at random.

On the road to Milan we met the first American tank. The Allied vanguard had arrived. I showed the safe-conduct pass signed by Captain Daddario and we were able to continue on our road.

We got to Milan very late that night. I called headquarters on the phone to inform Lieutenant-Colonel Pieri: 'Mission performed, according to orders received." He congratulated me and asked me to come to headquarters to make my report as quickly as possible.

At three in the morning we got to Piazza Loreto with the corpses and dumped them on the square. I felt a new sense of peace envelop my heart. For me the pacification of the human spirit began that night on Loreto Square, which since then has borne the name of "Justice Square."

New Masses

I Dread Being A Centenarian

BY BERNARD SHAW

(In An Interview With HAYDEN CHURCH)

George Bernard Shaw, aged 91, scoffs at a new attempt by British scientists to extend the span of human existence. "We die in childhood at 70 now," he says in an interview. "At what age death can be called natural, we do not know." But he thinks humanity will not become adult until its elect lives to be 300.

"We die in childhood at 70 at present," said Mr. George Bernard Shaw still playing ball games, eating chocolate creams, and smoking. Nothing could be less natural!

"But ultimately it will be possible I believe, to live to the age of 300 with our faculties not only unimpaired, but greatly developed."

Mr. Shaw, aged 91 on July 26, made the statements quoted in an interview at his home at Ayot St. Lawrence, near Welwyn, Herts. At the end of it he banished me from his presence forever for having had the temerity even to mention his birthday.

"My ninetieth one would have killed any other man," he declared.

Previous to the disaster mentioned, however, I had learned that Mr. Shaw—who previously had told me that he demands a lifetime of 300 years for political maturity"—expects nothing whatever to result from the new attempt that is being made in this country to find a means of extending the span of human life to 100 years and beyond.

Finding, as one had expected, that G. B. S. is aware that a group of scientists, who hope eventually to "stave off senility," have begun experiments at Oxford, I asked him if he considered that they are working on right lines?

"No!" he replied, socornfully. They are working on rats. Any fool can do that. The proper study of Mankind is Man.

"Death at three score and ten is certainly not 'natural.' At what age—if at all—death can be called natural, we do not yet know. We shall not learn it from the rats!"

Horror Of Immortality

Shaw himself does not expect to live on to 300—or even to 100, although he now looks like doing so—nor does he wish to.

Although he has described himself as being, at 91, "barely old enough to be the office boy of an Under-Secretary of State," he has not the slightest hankering to add to his age sufficiently to qualify him for even a slightly more exalted post.

"I have never wanted to be even a centenarian," he said in one of my earlier talks with him. "I dread it, I was the first to expose the horror of personal immortality."

Yet he advocates three centuries of existence for humanity in general; at all events for the 'elect' humanity. And he told me why.

"Life is not at present long enough for us to take it seriously," he asserted. "Give a man only 70 years to live and he sings: 'Let us eat and drink; for to-morrow we die.' Give him 300 and he becomes a new man. All his valuations change. And valuations govern conduct!"

"But the mere thought of living to such an age is horrifying, to me anyhow," I protested. "What pleasure or satisfaction could there possibly be in living for three centuries, or even two, 'sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything,' as Shakespeare put it?"

"There has never been any question of the horror of a race of Struldbrugs," Shaw answered. "Swift made an end to that!"

(The Struldbrugs were the people in "Gulliver's Travels" who were cursed with immortality. With all their faculties gone, they were the most miserable of their kind).

Death Not "Inevitable"

"What is contemplated as a political lifetime," Mr. Shaw explained, "is century of infancy and adolescence, second century of political maturity, and a third of voteless oracular wisdom. That is enough for learners, administrators and senators.

"Death is not to be regarded as natural and inevitable," he added. "We die because we do not know how to live, and kill ourselves by lethal habits. Mortality should be confined to murder, suicide and fatal accidents, which are statistically sure to occur to everyone, sooner or later."

"God forbid that I should disagree with you," said I. "But please go back a little, for I don't understand. .... 'How' did Swift 'make an end of' the horror of a race of Struldbrugs?"

"What Swift made an end of," Shaw replied. "was the notion that immortality is a supreme blessing at any price."

"Men are still foolishly desirous to live for ever, but not at the price of being Struldbrugs."

"What work is engaging you at present?" I asked him.

"The usual work," he replied. "Writing a preface for my new play, just finished for next year's Malvern Festival."

"Why do you consider that your plays need prefaces?" I queried.

"Birthday—Get Out!"

"My plays do not 'need' prefaces," G. B. S. replied, "but the people who buy my books need variety and quantity enough to last them at least a week in these hard times.

"Those who like political essays and don't like plays can skip the plays. Those who like plays and don't like political essays can skip the prefaces. In this way everybody in the family is suited.

"The combination of preface-pamphlet and play is a classic tradition in English literature, but nobody has ever given such good measure as I.

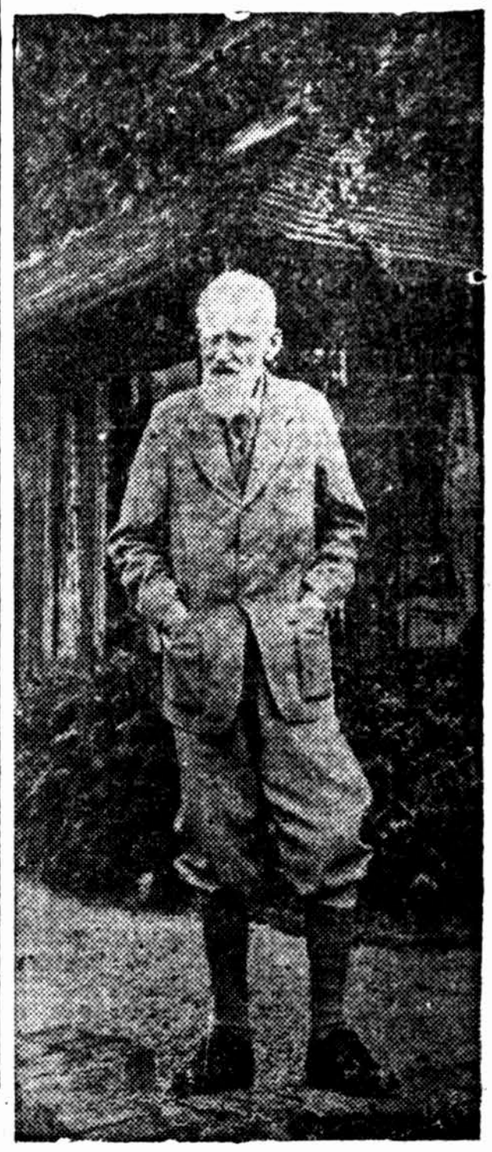
"The only trouble is that silly people who are ignorant of that tradition, and who read neither my plays nor anyone else's imagine that the prefaces explain the plays and that the plays are incomplete without them. Of course they are entirely independent works."

It was at this point that I made my fatal blunder. (It was a day or two before July 26).

"Does the approach of your 91st birthday suggest any further thought in connection with longevity?" I asked. "Do you 'feel' any older than you did a year ago?"

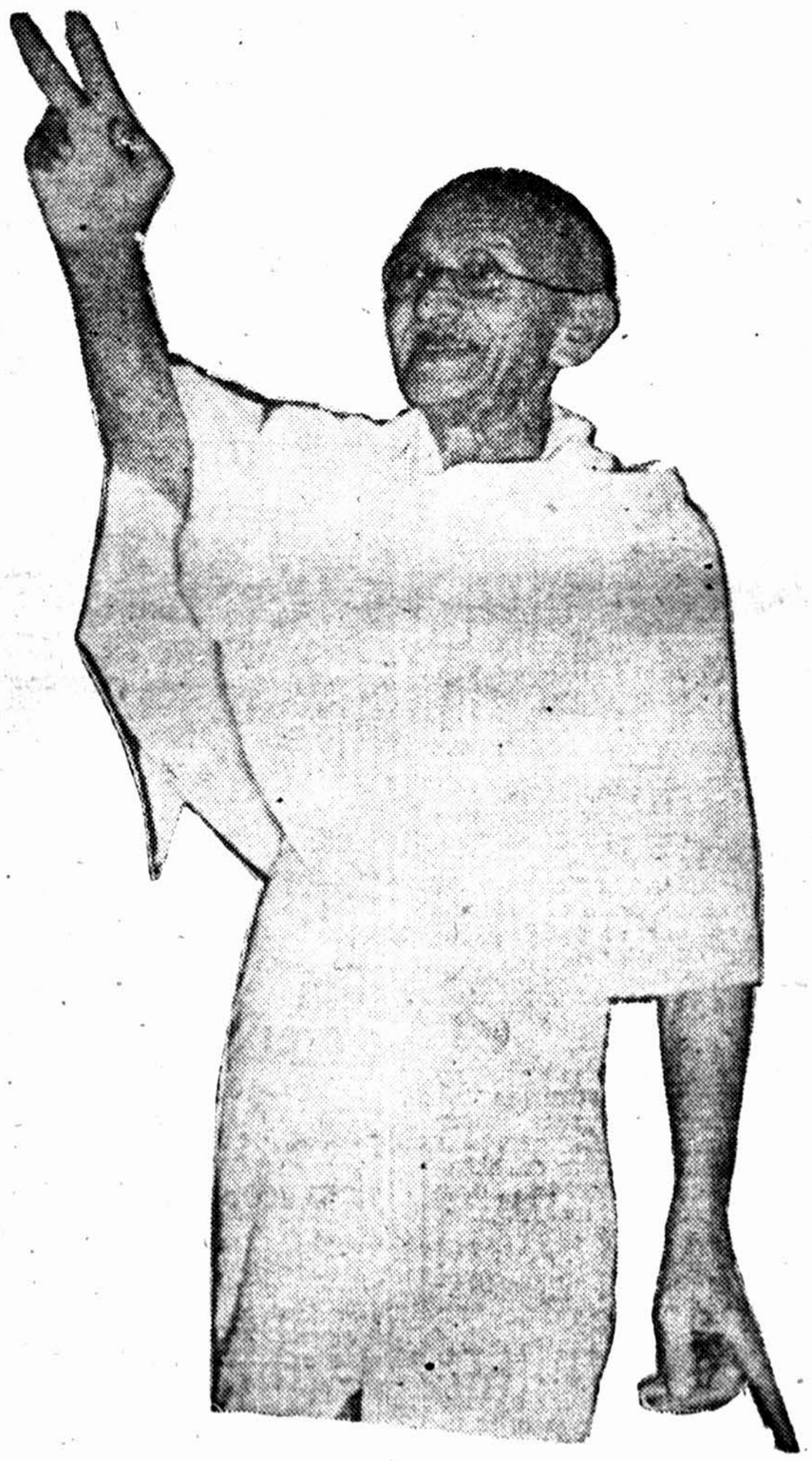
"Birthday!" Shaw snorted. "Get out. Go! The man who even utters the word 'birthday' in my presence is no friend of mine: my ninetieth would have killed any other man. No more of that for me! Good afternoon. Don't come again!"

I can only hope that he will relent in time. Perhaps a couple of centuries hence!



G. B. Shaw

HE DOES'NT!



Mahatma Gandhi doesn't dread being a centenarian. Indeed his oft proclaimed wish is to live up to the age of 125. But he has yet many years to put in to reach Shaw's 91 year old van—sorry—sanity!

Tips On Tipping

By Gordon Cooper

What Every Globe Trotter Should Know

In Germany recently I tipped a waiter three cigarettes and he was profuse with his thanks. I have tipped with cowrie shells in Africa, with razor blades in Moscow, and with my visiting card in Japan.

I have not yet visited Yap, where they use a stone currency, but I would be quite prepared to dole out freely even such a weighty tip as that. Always adapt your tips to local practice.

The ethics of tipping do not worry me; its realities do. And after travelling in over a hundred countries I have yet to find one where generous tipping does not secure better service—and good service goes far in making travel enjoyable. I always remember the tip I received myself from one of the chief couriers of a leading tourist agency, "The secret of pleasant travel is generous tipping". I have followed his advice and never regretted doing so.

Black Looks!

I make one reservation, however: when I get bad service I either do not tip at all, or else reduce what I would have given had the service been good. Possible black looks do not worry me, for I refuse to be blackmailed into bolstering up inefficiency or rudeness Some people, especially women, do not like to go so far. But to me service is service, and if it has not been performed efficiently and politely well it is just too bad for the dolt who can only learn by results

The custom adopted nowdays in certain hotels and restaurants of adding ten to fifteen per cent. to one's bill for service may make it easier for some people, but it lacks the personal touch; and in any case it has not always abolished extra tipping. It would not be so bad a system if at the bottom of the bill was printed the following: "We hope you have been satisfied with the services of our staff, and would be obliged if you would indicate by a tick (if satisfied) and a cross (if dissatisfied with the following:

Hall porter.	Chambermaid.
Page.	Boots.
Waiter.	Chef.

Many Japanese hotels before the war used to present departing guests with an addressed envelope to the

(Continued On Page 6)

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD
MINIMUM RS. 1/8/-
To be paid in advance

SITUATION VACANT

Wanted by a large Managing Agency house controlling numerous industrial and commercial interests with India wide establishment a very Senior Executive Officer to run their entire organisation on lines laid down by the Management. Highly educated persons having vast administrative and executive experience and having held highly responsible posts for over 10 years should only apply. Preference to members of the Indian Civil Service with administrative experience in Government Secretariats. Salary Rs. 1500-100-2000 per mensem plus allowances. Apply to Box No. 4798 c/o. Bombay Chronicle with full particulars and references.

MEDICAL ADLETS

Get authorized degrees M.B.B.S., L.M.S., B.Sc. etc., in Homoeopathy, Ayurvedic, Unani. Prospectus free. Hom University. Sialkot. 6460

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents on liberal terms for selling shares of a well reputed paint concern. Apply Scientific Paint and Colour Works Ltd. P-468, Southern Avenue, Calcutta 26. Phone South 1893. 4849

PERSONAL ADLETS

Gun (Toy) 28" Long, Bright, Sturdy, Lots of fun, Rs. 4/14. Trade enquiries invited "Krishnakunj". Allahabad. 6753

SOCIAL

Ladies and Gents join I.H.C. Club, P.O. Asaura, Dist. Meerut (U.P.) and get "Pen Friend" mag. free for exchange of stamps, friendly correspondence, etc. 6613

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Learn Dentistry Within short period. Apply prospectus: Dental Training Institute P.B. 91, Jamnagar. 6598

Get London American degrees Education, Law Engineering, Philosophy. Fee reasonable. Bazmeatibba Reg., Delhi. 6560

MISCELLANEOUS

Forgery Cases: Reputed Lawyers consult: Cyril G. Bhan Examiner of Disputed Handwritings etc. 32 Empress Road. Lahore. 20 years experience. High Court Judgments among credentials. 6536

PUBLIC NOTICES

B. B. & C. I. RLY.

TENDER NOTICE NO. TLP/23.

Tenders are invited on the prescribed form No. G. S. 203 for the purchasing of the following.

Commodity	Quantity required in B. Mds. for:— Dohad	Godhra
1. Barley	800	400
2. Urad whole	5	2
3. Masoor whole	—	40
4. Val	10	2
5. Chowli	30	5
6. Moth	30	30
7. Vatana white	400	50
8. Toordal oiled	400	250
9. Toordal plain	400	—
10. Urad dal	100	50
11. Moong dal	400	40
12. Masoor dal	300	200
13. G. N. Oil	600	300
14. Til Oil	150	15
15. Red chillies	130	40
16. Dry cocoanuts halves	130	40
17. Dry ginger	7	5
18. Haldi	20	6
19. Dhania	30	6
20. Jeera	15	5
21. Black murich	8	4
22. Garlic	15	5
23. Onions	700	150
24. Potatoes	500	100
25. Charcoal	3000	500
26. Firewood	2000	250

Tenders closing on 22ND AUG. 1947 at 10-00 Hrs. in the office of the ASSISTANT CONTROLLER OF RLY. GRAINSHOPS, DOHAD.

Tender forms and terms can be had from the office of the Asst. Controller, Grainshop Department, Freelandgunj Dohad, on application.

ASSTT. CONTROLLER,
Grainshops, Dohad.
4848

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVT. OF INDIA
RAILWAY DEPARTMENT,
RAILWAY BOARD
(EASTERN GROUP-SLEEPER CONTROL)
TENDER NO. 1/48-49

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be opened at 2-30 p.m. (Bengal Time) on Monday, 22nd September, 1947 for the supply of the maximum number of standard track sawn sleepers. Full particulars may be obtained from the undersigned on payment of Rs. 10/- (Rupees ten) (being the cost of tender documents) to the Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officer, B. N. Railway House, Kidderpore whose receipt for the amount must be produced before such documents can be issued. This sum will not be refunded.

	Maximum quantity
1. Broad Gauge (9'x10"x5") Sal (Shorea Robusta) first class sleepers	—do—
2. Metre Gauge (6'x8"x4½") Sal (Shorea Robusta) first class sleepers	—do—
3. Narrow Gauge (5'x7"x 4½") Sal (Shorea Robusta) first class sleepers.	—do—
4. Light Narrow Gauge (5'x 6"x4") Sal (Shorea Robusta) first class sleepers	—do—
5. B. G. (9'x10"x5") Sal (Shorea Robusta) second class sleepers	—do—
6. M. G. (6'x8"x4½") Sal (Shorea Robusta) second class sleepers	—do—
7. N. G. (5'x7"x4½") Sal (Shorea Robusta) second class sleepers	—do—
8. B. G. (9'x10"x5") of approved misc. hardwood species as detailed in the tender form	—do—
9. M. G. (6'x8"x4½") of approved misc. hardwood species as detailed in the tender form	—do—

SLEEPER CONTROL OFFICER,
Eastern Group.
B. N. Railway House,
Kidderpore, Calcutta,
Dated 16th July, 1947. (4528)

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY
B. E. S. & T. COMMITTEE
Appointment of Deputy General Manager

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from persons with the necessary qualifications for the post of DEPUTY GENERAL MANAGER of the electric supply, tramways and omnibus undertakings.

Salary Rs. 2,000—100—2,500.

Applicants called for interview will be required to attend at their own expense.

Applicants should preferably be not more than 45 years of age and should possess one or more of the following qualifications:

(a) Administrative experience of not less than ten years preferably in a large public utility undertaking.
(b) Corporate Membership of an Engineering Institution incorporated by Royal Charter and experience of not less than five years in a senior executive post in a large electric supply undertaking or a large transportation undertaking.
(c) Other suitable administrative and/or executive experience.

Applications with copies of testimonials should reach the General Manager, Bombay Municipality, B. E. S. & T. Committee, Electric House, Fort, Bombay No. 1, not later than 10th September, 1947. 4850

TENDER NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the construction of one-storied steel-framed building with reinforced concrete foundation for Market Buildings estimated at Rs. 12,00,000/- at Hazra Road, Calcutta from recognised Building Contractors. The Tenders in duplicate are to be submitted in the office of the East India Housing and Land Development Trust Ltd., 6, Clive Row, Calcutta on or before 2-30 p.m. of the 30th September '47. The schedule of quantities and specifications can be had on payment of Rs. 25/- (Rupees Twenty-five) which is not refundable. The Drawings may be seen on working days between 12-30 p.m. and 1-30 p.m. at the same office.

The Company reserves the right to divide the work and also does not bind itself to accept the lowest tender.

Apply to:— The East India Housing and Land Development Trust Ltd, 6, Clive Row, Calcutta. 4847

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Tanina de Witt as "Fedora"

Hindus, Muslims, Parsees, Goaneses welcomed.

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INDIA REMAINS IN STERLING AREA

Interim Settlement Makes £35,000,000 Available Upto Dec. 31, 1947

NEW DELHI, August 14. (A.P.I.): The conclusion of an interim sterling balance settlement between India and the U. K. covering the period to the end of the year is announced in a press 'communique' issued today.

The Government of the United Kingdom and the Government of India have today (August 14, 1947) concluded an interim agreement, to cover the period upto the end of 1947, relating to India's sterling balances. The agreement is of an interim nature and without prejudice to further discussions for a settlement of India's sterling balances.

It has been agreed that a sum of £35,000,000 should be available from India's existing balances for expenditure in any currency area upto Dec. 31, 1947. In addition, a working balance of £30,000,000 will be at the disposal of the Reserve Bank of India.

The two Governments have agreed that no restrictions will be placed by either Government on the remittance of savings belonging to persons of U. K. origin who are proceeding to the U. K. to take up permanent residence, or on voluntary repatriation of investments in India by persons resident in the U. K.

India remains in the Sterling Area, but will continue to impose certain restrictions on remittances from India to other parts of the Sterling Area.

City Markets

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, August 15.

October	33.12 + 06
December	32.71—
January	32.55—04
March	32.52—04
May	32.17—08
July	31.37—04
Middling Spot	35.40 + 14

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, August 15.

October	33.11 + 11
December	32.64 + 01
March	32.58 + 08
May	32.27 + 10
July	31.40 + 02
Middling Spot	34.75—

CHICAGO WHEAT.
CHICAGO August 15.
September 2.38-3/4 to 2.38-1/2.
December 2.36-1/2 to 2.36-1/4.
March 2.35-1/2.
May 2.38-1/2 to 2.32-1/4.

LONDON BULLION.
London, August 15.
Silver Spot 39-3/4 d., Silver Forward 39-3/4 d. Gold £8/12/3.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, August 15.

	£
Consols 2-1/2 p c	83-1/2
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1961	104-1/4
War Loan 3-1/2 p c 1952 and after	102-1/4
Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90	111
Victory Bonds 4 p c	111
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	11-3/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	110
National Bank of India	34

NEW YORK SILVER.
New York, August 15.
U. S. price of Foreign Silver 65-1/4 cents.

LONDON WHEAT.
London, August 15.
Australian Wheat (bulk) F. O. B. 103 Aug.-Sept.

TATA STEEL PRODUCTION.

Messrs. Tata Industries Ltd., Managing Agents for the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., report that the total approximate production of Iron and Steel at the Steel Works at Jamshedpur during the month of July 1947, was:—

	Tons.
Pig Iron	73,700
Steel Ingots	70,900
FINISHED STEEL.	
Semis for sale	10,400
Finished	47,300
Total	57,700

How India's Per Capita Income Could Be Trebled

WASHINGTON: There is a world-wide tendency toward higher per capita incomes in those nations in which industrialization has made substantial progress, according to a study made by the National Bureau of Economic Research, an American private research oragnization. Its study shows that in the highly agricultural regions of the southern United States, south-eastern Europe, China, India, Africa and Central and South America, incomes are less by a major proportion than in the industrialized regions of western Europe and north-eastern United States.

Commenting on this universal tendency, Louis H. Bean of the U. S. Government's Budget Bureau said:

"The low per capita incomes of China and India, it may be expected, could be doubled by shifting no more than 15 per cent of their labour force from food production to other pursuits, with more efficient use of human and natural resources. An additional shift of less than 10 per cent would treble them. The low incomes of Bulgaria and Rumania could be doubled if less than 20 per cent of the labour force was directed into non-agricultural pursuits.

"Progress of industrialization is, of course, largely up to the countries concerned, but it could be greatly speeded up by international co-operation in capital and managerial assistance. The large gains in income that would accrue to under-industrialized countries and the accompanying increase in demand for the goods and services of other countries would, under almost any stable international circumstances, spread out to benefit other countries."

The National Bureau of Economic Research estimates that if 40 per cent of the world's 800 million gainfully employed persons were engaged in farming, instead of 60 per cent as at present, general gains in productivity and living standards would be enormous. This would require the shifting of 150 million of the 500 million persons now in agriculture. Constructive modern science as exemplified by diversified industry means better living conditions for the average man the study shows.

BIHAR GOVERNOR SWORN IN

PATNA, August 15 (A.P.I.): Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram was sworn in as Governor of Bihar at Government House at midnight tonight. The ceremony took in all about ten minutes.

NATION REJOICES OVER NEW-BORN FREEDOM

PAKISTAN PREMIER FOR DELHI

High Level Talks To Restore Peace In Troubled Areas

LAHORE, Aug. 16 (API.) Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, Premier of the Dominion of Pakistan arrived in Lahore 'en route' to Delhi this morning to attend a meeting of the Defence Council which is expected to take steps to implement the Boundary Commission's award.

Sardar Shaukat Hayat Khan, Revenue Minister of Punjab left for Delhi by the same plane.

According to quarters close to the Pakistan Dominion Government, the Prime Minister has gone to Delhi to take up at the highest level with the Government of India the problem of the East and West Punjab after the announcement of the award by the Boundary Commission.

The Prime Minister of the Pakistan Dominion is also expected to discuss ways and means of increasing the special armed force under Major General Rees. Two extra brigades, it is reliably learned, may be drafted in the next few days to reinforce the special armed force in the twelve disputed districts of the Punjab for maintaining law and order.

Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan is expected to fly back to Karachi tomorrow.

SWEARING IN CEREMONY AT DACCA

DACCA, Aug. 15. (A.P.I.): Before a gathering of officials and non-officials the swearing in ceremony took place this morning in the Curzon Hall of the new Governor of East Bengal, Sir Frederick Chalmers Bourne, and the New Ministers.

Mr. Justice Akram, Chief Justice of the East Bengal High Court, administered the oath to the first Governor of Eastern Pakistan who, holding the Bible, read aloud the oaths of office and secrecy.

Thereafter Sir Frederick Bourne administered the oaths of office and secrecy to Khwaja Nazimuddin, the Prime Minister, and the other two Ministers, Mr. Nurul Amin and Mr. Hamidul Huq Chowdhury.

The following is the allocation of portfolios among the East Bengal Ministers:—

Khwaja Nazimuddin—Prime Minister. He will also hold the portfolios of Home, Judicial and Legislative Departments.

Mr. Nurul Amin—Agriculture, Forests, Fisheries, Civil Supply, Public Health, Medical and Local Self-Government.

Mr. Hamidul Huq Choudhury—Commerce, Labour, Industries, Communications, Works and Buildings, Co-operative Credit, Relief, Finance and Revenue.

Dacca City celebrated Pakistan Independence Day to-day. Pakistan flags were hoisted on all Government buildings and many Government offices were decorated for the occasion. Pakistan State flags were also hoisted on almost all houses. In many Hindu residences Congress flags were hoisted along with Pakistan Dominion flags.

Arches were erected all over the city and were named after Martyrs and Muslim greatmen. Many parts of the city were also tastefully decorated.

Khwaje Habibullah, President of the Ad Hoc Committee appointed by the Provincial Muslim League, hoisted the Pakistan flag on Lalbag Fort (which, was built during Mughal rule and is now in a dilapidated condition), Muslim National Guards saluting it.

The celebration was marked by cordiality between Hindus and Muslims. There was a minor occurrence in one area where a Congress flag was forcibly taken down by some miscreants. It was however reholsted on the intervention of Muslim League leaders soon after.

KRIPALANI LEAVES FOR DELHI

CALCUTTA, Aug. 16 (API.) Acharya Kripiani, the Congress President, left for Delhi this afternoon by air.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.

The New York Cotton market was closed today.

Colourful Ceremonies In Two-Day Festivity

Citizen And Villager Pay Homage To Union Flag :3 Millions Witness Bombay's Gaiety

Starting a chain of celebrations at the midnight hour of August 14, when sirens from hundreds of mills and factories in the city of Bombay announced the Independence Day, nearly three million people who include visitors to the city, were still in the midst of rejoicing in the early hours of Sunday morning.

UNION FLAG UNFURLED

The unfurling of the Union Flag on the Civil Secretariat by the Prime Minister of Bombay, Mr. B. G. Kher marked the beginning of the city celebrations. This was followed by a series of flag hoisting ceremonies in different parts of the city and suburbs in the morning of the Independence Day.

COLOURFUL BOMBAY

Illuminations of public and private buildings with multi-coloured lights on a scale unsurpassed in Bombay's history of celebrations, "prabhat pheries", parades, tree plantings, and mass meetings were the highlights of the two-day festivity.

IN OTHER PROVINCES

Reports of rejoicing poured into newspaper offices from all over India almost every hour of the day and night.

Delhi gave the lead with broadcasts from top-ranking leaders. "We are a free and sovereign people today and we have rid ourselves of the burden of the past", said Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in his first broadcast to the nation as the Prime Minister of the Indian Union on August 15.

"Our first and immediate objective" he added, "must be to put an end to all internal strife and violence which disfigure and degrade us and injure the cause of freedom".

DETAILS OF CITY PROGRAMME.

Friday's programme in Bombay started with "prabhat pheries". A series of flag hoisting ceremonies were performed and mammoth processions were taken out in different parts of the city. All educational institutions were closed and sweets were distributed to children.

Millions thronged the main thoroughfares and streets to have a glimpse of the gay and colourful city. Everywhere it was a sea of human heads. Promenades, public squares, parks, street corners, all were jammed with crowds in revelry.

All vehicles were crowded to capacity. Even the roofs of trams were not spared. Long traffic queues waited for hours for a passage to proceed.

The police had a difficult situation to handle. The whole programme came off very peacefully.

GOVERNOR SWORN IN.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, Sir John Colville, was sworn-in at the Council Hall at 10 a.m. on Friday by Mr. Justice Chagla, the Acting Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court. The Governor then administered the oath of allegiance to the country, the constitution and the Province to the Prime Minister and the other Ministers individually and the oath of secrecy to all the other Ministers.

The official unfurling of the Union Flag took place at Gowalia Tank Maidan. Mr. B. G. Kher the Prime Minister addressing the gathering said that the division of the country was unfortunate he hoped that India would again be united.

Mr. S. K. Patil, the President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, who unfurled the flag read a pledge, in Hindustani for all to work for the establishment of a society which would ensure opportunities for the development of every citizen.

Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister, Mr. V. L. Mehta, Minister for Finance and Co-Operation, Mr. Dinkerrao N. Desai, Minister for Civil Supplies and Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Minister for Health unfurled the flag over the Cotton Exchange, Building, Sir Vithaldas Thackersay Memorial Building at Bakehouse Lane, Vanita Visharam and Sir Ratan Tata Welfare Centre respectively. Mr. V. L. Mehta also hoisted the flag at the Cotton Exchange at Sewri and the Stock Exchange in Fort.

The Mayor of Bombay unfurled the flag over the Municipal Head Office. He garlanded the statue of the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and of the late Mr. J. N. Tata. Statues of other national leaders were also garlanded.

THANKSGIVING SERVICE.

Special thanksgiving services, and prayers were held in churches, temples and mosques. A thanksgiving service was organised by the Y.M.C.A. and the Y.W.C.A. at the Christ Church, Byculla. The Bishop preaching at the service exhorted the church to show the love of God to all communities. A pontifical High Mass was celebrated at the Pro-Cathedral of the Holy Name by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Valerian Gracias, Auxiliary Bishop of Bombay. In the course of his preaching at the service, Dr. Gracias said:—"The struggle begins to keep freedom in its highest realisation-welfare, contentment and the progressive growth of the country."

APPEAL TO PARSIS.

At a prayer meeting convened by the Parsi Panchayat at Albless Baug Sir Cowasjee Jehangir exhorted the community to help in all possible ways in the building up of new India. He referred to the sacrifices of the Parsi community in the cause of the freedom of the country. Sir Shapoorji Billimoria, Sir Homi Mody and Mrs. Mithan Lam also addressed the gathering.

Mr. B. G. Kher, the Prime Minister of Bombay presented the Union Colours to the city's Home Guard organisation at a ceremonial prade held at the Brabourne Stadium. The Premier asked the men to defend the honour of the flag. The parade was attended by a large number of people. Those presented include Ministers of Bombay Government, civil and military officers and members of the Consular Corps.

A mammoth procession was taken out from the Nare Park. It ended at Shivaji Park, where a meeting was held. It was addressed by Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Labour Minister, Government of Bombay, Mr. M. Y. Nurie, Mr. Ratilal Gandhi and Mr. Joachim Alva and others.

An impressive parade of units of the three arms of the Fighting Services, the City Police and the contingents of Boy Scouts and Girl Guides was held at the Oval at 6 p.m. The Governor and the Premier took the

(Continued on Page 16.)

FLAG OF STRUGGLE AND TRIUMPH

Pandit Nehru On Design Of India's Tricolour

NEW DELHI, Aug. 15. (A.P.I.): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in a letter to the "Hindustan Times" replies to the criticisms of the design of India's national flag published in the paper. He says:

"I have read a number of letters that have appeared in the "Hindustan Times" in the feature 'Thnaks for the Flag'. I am afraid I am unconvinced by any of the criticisms made of the design and I think that the flag, as adopted, successfully represents both artistically and symbolically what it is meant to represent.

"The flag is above all a symbol. This flag of ours with three colours and with the charka has been a symbol to us, for many years, of freedom and unity as well as the labouring masses of India. It would have been quite impossible for us to vary the flag essentially without doing violence to that sentiment and the symbolism that has grown around it. The flag was originally adopted after very careful consideration and the choice and arrangement of the colours was and is, I think, very artistic and beautiful. The charkha has a certain beauty of conception to the flag. Because the full cha[illegible] is not there now, it must not be imagined that we have given up the charkha or what it meant. In the resolution of the Constituent Assembly it was stated clearly that the wheel in the centre represented the charkha. This symbolic representation of the charkha retains in its entirety the conception behind the charkha and is in fact a continuation of that idea in a somewhat more feasible and artistic form, more suited to the flag.

THE WHEEL

"That form was not casually chosen but was taken from the wheel from Asoka's capital. The wheel, of course, was no invention of Asoka, it was older than Asoka. But the fact that it was connected with Asoka and is to be seen on his columns was an additional incentive for us to adopt that particular form.

The flag, thus, as adopted, fulfils all the requirements that we demand from it. It is beautiful and artistic, it is essentially the flag of our struggle for freedom and our triumph, it is the flag representing the common man and the masses of India, and at the same time, modern as it is, takes us back to the great cultural traditions of ancient India which have continued in some measure throughout the ages. It is a flag thus both the permanence of Indian culture and the dynamic quality of India today which, we hope and trust, will be directed towards the betterment and liberation of the masses of this country".

Mountbatten To Arrive In City To-day

BOMBAY, August 16. (A.P.I.): Lord Louis Mountbatten, Governor-General of the Indian Union, is expected to arrive in Bombay by air at about 9-30 a.m. today (Sunday) His Excellency will drive direct to ballard pier to bid goodbye to the first batch of British troops sailing home.

The most important among the engagements awaiting their Excellencies is the reception to be held by the Premier of Bombay and Mrs. B. G. Kher at 5-30 p.m. on August 17 at the Taj Mahal Hotel.

STOP PRESS

KALAT DECLARED INDEPENDENT

KALAT, Aug. 16 (UPI.) The Khan of Kalat declared the Kalat State as independent from August 15. The flag of free Kalat State was unfurled last evening followed by a salute of 31 guns.

U. N. APPROVES INDIAN RESOLUTION

LAKE SUCCESS, Aug 16 (APA). The Security Council of the United Nations today approved an Indian resolution recognising the Indonesian Republic as a 'de facto' Government, extending to it an invitation to a conference in Kayana on November 21.

UNION FLAG FLOWN IN HYDERABAD

State Congress Officials Taken Into Custody

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, Aug. 15.

India Independence Day celebrations were marred here by various prohibitory orders issued by the Government.

Hyderabad State Congress had issued instructions previously to celebrate the dawn of new era in India by flag salutation, taking out prabhat pheris and holding public meetings. But extension of Section 144 prohibiting the ceremonious flying of any other flag other than the state flag, came as a blow to Congress circles.

Swami Ramananda Tirtha, President, Lt. Krishnachari Joshi, Secretary Hyderabad State Congress, Doctor G. S. Melkore were taken into custody by the City Police in the early hours of the morning.

Despite all such handicaps the national flag was flown at several places while individuals hoisted it on their residential quarters. Elaborate precautions were taken by police cordoning Sultan Bazar locality, the centre of Congress activities.

In Secunderabad police resorted to lathi charge to diserse crowds which swelled into great magnitude near Kingsway. Two stabbing cases were reported near Market Street. It is stated the injured were later admitted to hospital. Entire atmosphere was surcharged with great emotion.

NEW SIND MINISTRY SWORN IN

KARACHI, Aug. 16. (A.P.I.): The new Sind Ministry of four headed by M[illegible]. Khuhro was sworn in today at 10-30 a.m. at the Sind Government House.

The portfolios are:

Premier M. A. Khuhro: Home, Finance, Development and P.W.D.

Pir Elahi Bux: Education, Local Self Government, Public Health and Rent Control;

Mr. Ghulam Ali: Civil Supplies Agriculture, Fisheries, Industries and Labour.

Kazi Fazullah: Revenue, Forest, Excise and Law.

On his assumption of office as Premier of Sind to-day, Mr. M. A. Khuhro in a statement said that his ministry was determined to wage a seaseless war against the evils of corruption, nepotism, blackmarketting and and graft" and that it would be its special care to maintain law and order and to ensure security of life and prosperity in the province.

The Sind Premier also declared that his Ministry would try fully to maintain peaceful and harmonious relations between Muslims and minorities of the province and to look after the safeguard all their legitimate interests.

Pakistan Congressmen To Hold Convention

KARACHI, Aug. 16 (API.) A joint meeting of the Congress Party in the Constituent Assembly and Sind Assembly Congress Members yesterday decided to hold a convention of prominent Congressmen from Pakistan Provinces at Bombay on the occasion of the A.I.C.C. meeting.

The Convention will review position as affecting the Congress organizations in Pakistan Provinces and frame a new policy and place it before the A.I.C.C. for its consideration.

The Convention will be attended by the members of the A.I.C.C. and P.C.C. and Provincial Assemblies in the seceding areas as well as Congress members in the Pakistan Constituent Assembly and Dr. Choithram Gidwani, President of S.P.C.C. was authorised to make arrangements for the Convention.

PARSIS PLEDGE LOYALTY TO FLAG OF FREEDOM

Glowing Tributes To Memory Of Dadabhai Naoroji, Pherozshah Mehta And Vatcha

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Parsis of the city pledged their loyalty to the new flag of the Indian Union at a crowded meeting held under the auspices of the Parsi Panchayat in celebration of the Independence Day at Albless Baug, Girgaum, on Friday morning.

Glowing tributes were paid by speakers on the occasion, to the memory of the late Dadabhai Naoroji, Pherozshah Mehta and Dinsha Vitcha, the three Parsi pioneers of Indian nationalism, and along with other Indian leaders the founders of the Indian National Congress.

The meeting was preceded by jashan ceremony in which a hundred Dasturs and Mobeds of the community participated.

TRIBUTE TO THREE PARSI STALWARTS.

Presiding over the meeting, Sir Shapurji Bilimoria, the senior-most trustee of the Panchayat eulogised the services of the three Parsi stalwarts in the cause of Indian freedom. Dadabhai, said he, was the father of Indian nationalism, and had laid the foundation of Indian Swaraj.

Pherozshaw Mehta had given a wise lead to the Congress in its initial stages by always keeping it on the path of Constitutionalism. His work in the Bombay Corporation had roused a civic sense among the people, and had thus prepared them for independence.

Sir Dinsha Vatcha also had served the Congress for a period of over 30 years.

PARSIS HAVE NOTHING TO FEAR.

Sir Shapurji further clarified the position of Parsis in the new India. They had nothing to fear in view of the promises that were given to the minorities in both the Dominions. Parsis, said Sir Shapurji, had never asked for any separate representation or separate electorates. They had always cast their lot with the sister communities, and will continue that attitude in future. He further called upon the Parsis to rely on their own resources and march forward with the changing times.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir advised the Parsis to stick to their ancestral virtues and look forward to a happy future which promised huge scope for constructive work.

GREETINGS TO NEHRU AND JINNAH.

A resolution sending greetings to Pundit Nehru and Mr. M. A. Jinnah on this auspicious occasion was adopted by the meeting.

NEHRU'S MESSAGE TO INDIANS ABROAD

SAIGON, Aug. 15 (Reuter.) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, in a special message to Indians in Indo-China, which was received by the Indian Consul Mr. Ashok Mehta, here today, said:

"On this day of India's achievement of freedom, I send you greetings and through you to all our compatriots abroad. Freedom brings responsibility and burdens but we face the future with strength, confidence and faith in India's destiny. In the full hope that every Indian, whatever his station or field of effort, or wherever he may be, will give his best for India's service."

The message was read at a special reception given by the Indian Consul here.

Mayor Sabavala speaking at the banquet held on Independence Day. On either side of the Mayor are seated Mr. B. G. Kher and Mr. Morarji Desai.

"DRAMATIC EVENT," SAYS HENRY WALLACE

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 (Reuter). Members of the Indian Chamber of Commerce of America at all independence day luncheon in New York passed a resolution which was transmitted to Pandit Nehru and Mr. Jinnah extending the "best wishes for the succes on this auspicious and hisotric occasion of one independence and hope our leaders and statesmen will play their destined roles in promoting peace and welfare throughout the world."

Mr. Henry A. Wallace, former Vice-President of the United States, today declared: "The independence of India is an event so dramatic that it will take mankind generations to realize its full significance."

In a message to the India League of America, Mr. Wallace added: "No one can attempt to judge the greatness of India's future contributions to the comity of nations. We only know it will change the entire nature of the world we live in."

HONOUR THE FLAG OF FREE INDIA

First Woman Governor's Message To People

LUCKNOW, Aug. 15 (API.) "I give you this message, men and women of Free India, Honour the Indian National Flag. It symbolises the sufferings of thousands of people of our country. I salute the Flag," said Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, independent India's first woman Governor, hoisting the Indian National Flag at Government House, Lucknow, this morning amid scenes of great enthusiasm.

The ceremony was performed in a setup befitting the historic occasion and was attended among others by the Premier, Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, his Cabinet ministers, parliamentary secretaries and high Government officials. A crowd of about 15,000 gave a thunderous applause as Mrs. Sarojini Naidu hoisted the Flag. Planes roared overhead and showered flowers and miniature tricolours.

Mrs. Naidu said: "Today we are citizens of Free India and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is our first Premier. I ask your co-operation, men and women of all communities, Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Christians, in the great task that lies ahead. The Flag I have hoisted may bring you all security, peace and equality.

Addressing the parade which preceded the march past, the Governor said: "Soldiers, you are the guardians of our country and on the police devolves the great duty of keeping peace, guarding security and preventing disaster, Honour the Flag of Free India."

"D" Day In Foreign Capital

INDIAN UNION CELEBRATIONS IN TOKYO

TOKYO, Aug. 15 (UPA).—The birth of the independent Dominion of the Indian Union was celebrated here with a reception given by Sir Rama Rau, head of the Indian Liaison Mission, to nearly 500 Allied military and diplomatic dignitaries and residents.

Sir Rama Rau welcomed the guests in a short speech devoted mostly to the history of the Indian independence struggle.

MINISTRY OF WORKS INVADES INDIA OFFICE

LONDON, Aug. 15 (UPA).—Returning at 12-45 p.m. after attending the India and Pakistan flag hoistings, officials of the India Office found the Ministry of Works had invaded King Charles Street and stripped the bronze nameplate "India Office" from the portico and had fixed a new, shiny one reading "Commonwealth Relations Office."

INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATION IN RANGOON

RANGOON, Aug. 15 (UPA).—Indians here observed Independence Day quietly.

Indian owned schools, shops and firms closed while Indian flags were hoisted on most of the city's Indian buildings.

An impressive ceremony was held this morning at the Office of the High Commissioner of the Government of India for Burma. The large gathering, including Sir Hubert Rance, the Governor of Burma, Government Ministers, members of consular services, Army, Navy and Air Force chiefs and prominent officials attended. Dr. M. A. Rauf, first High Commissioner for India, hoisted the flag after which he addressed the gathering.

Governor Rance and Thakin Lun Baw, counselior for Foreign Affairs, replied on behalf of Burma. Prime Minister Thakin Nu was unavoidably absent.

Representatives of the Azad Hind and Indian Associations also made speeches following the hoisting of the respective flags.

Special prayers were offered in mosques by members of the Muslim community for the attainment of Pakistan

IN MANCHESTER

MANCHESTER, England, Aug. 15 (UPA).—The small Indian community here observed Independence Day without an incident.

An informal gathering at the International Club last night was attended by both Hindus and Muslims amid perfect amity.

IRISH NEWSPAPERS COMMENT ON INDIAN INDEPENDENCE

DUBLIN, Aug. 15 (UPA).—The unofficial Government newspaper, "Irish Press," published a picture of Lucknow with the Union Jack flying from a tower with the caption "Hauled down after years."

The newspaper fully outlined Indian developments but refrained from editorial comment.

The national daily, "Irish Independent", editorially recounted the conques of India by the British, and said: "However that Empire was acquired by the British it is not abandoned in a fit of absent mindedness.

The "Independent" said, "These problems of the people of India must solve and their solution may yet lead to a time when Indian Independence Day will signify as much in the story of freedom as American Independence Day."

The Conservative "Irish Times" congratulated the British Government and Mountbatten for their sincere approach to the difficult task.

IN SOUTH AFRICA

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 15 (UPA).—With speeches, processions and the singing of patriotic songs with music, the Indians in South Africa enthusiastically celebrated Independence Day.

Indian shops, bazars and stalls were closed. Homes, business premises, cars and lorries were gaily decorated with bunting and the flags of the new Dominions.

"END OF AN ERA"

LONDON, August 15, (U.P.A.): The "Times", in an editorial headed "End of an era", dealt mainly with the historical aspects and summarised: "All these considerations must be borne in mind in any attempt at a verdict on India.".

The "New Chronicle's" "New beginning" sounded a sceptical note with "it is not clear yet if the new Dominions will remain within the Empire" and stressed the vital need for new economic relations with both India and Pakistan.

The "Daily Telegraph" in an editorial entitled "India's Freedom" exhorted both India and Pakistan to exercise "accord and toleration."

The "Daily Herald" in its editorial "Salute" said, "The good name of Britain today stands higher in India and the Far East than for many generations past."

The "Daily Mail" struck a similar chord when it said, "In the creation of the new Dominions Britain at once has confounded her detractors and given the lie to those on the other side of the Atlantic who proclaimed us oppressors."

The "Daily Worker" scorned an editorial but Communist Party Secretary Harry Pollitt sent a message to India which said, "the struggle for independence and consolidation against imperialist aggression is not yet over," warning both the new Dominions against British or American attempts to "use princes or any differences between India and Pakistan as a means of keeping India subservient."

CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Shravan Shud 1, 2003.
Muslim: Ramzan 29, 1366.
Parsi: Aspandarmad 18, 1316.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH

VORA—Seth Dharamdas Nagardas Ramji, father of Dr. Saraswati, Kirtisen, Dr. Chandrasen, Mrs. Manjula Goradia and Mrs. Kalavati Dinoobhai expired on Saturday, 16th August at 6-30 a.m. deeply grieved by sons, daughters, relatives and friends.

Today's Engagements

PROGRESSIVE GROUP: Members and guests are invited to a freedom-celebration lunch at Green's Hotel today (Sunday) at 1 p.m. when several leading citizens including some of the Hon. Ministers, the Mayor, the President of the B. P. C. C., the Sheriff and others will be among the distinguished guests. Since there is no restriction on the number of persons, members will be free to bring as many guests as they please. Besides short speeches from some of the guests there will also be a short programme of light entertainment. Members and their guests will be admitted at Rs. 4 per head. They may buy their tickets and book their tables in advance directly from the office of Green's Hotel.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL BALKANJI-BARI: Independence Day celebrations today (Sunday) at 3 p.m. at B. J. Children's Home, Telang Road, Matunga (G.I.P.).

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Lecture on "Path of Surrender" today (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m. at Jehangir Wadia Building, opp Flora Fountain.

FORT ARYA SAMAJ: 'Bhajanopdesh": by Pandit Jagadish Chandraji and lecture by Narendra Chandra on "Religious Era' today (Sunday) 9 a.m. at Samaj Hall, Bora Bazar St.

CHANGED DREAM INTO FACTS: The following express telegram was sent by the President, Memon Merchants' Association, Bombay, to Quaed-e-Azam Mohamedalli Jinnah: "Your selfless efforts alone miraculously changed our dream into facts. On the eve of your holding the reins of Pakistan Government as Governor-General, my Association offers our sincerest congratulations. Pray may the dawn of Pakistan prove blessing to all'.

INDEPENDENCE BONUS TO PODAR STAFF: The Podar Group of concerns have sanctioned a special bonus equal to a month's salary to their staff subject to certain service conditions.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK LIMITED: The Board of Directors of the National Savings Bank, Ltd., Bombay, has granted half-month's basic salary as Independence bonus to the staff

INSURANCE EMPLOYEES' ASSOCIATION: The President of the Bombay Insurance Employees' Association has appealed to the managements of all insurance companies in Bombay—Indian as well as Foreign—to grant at least a month's bonus to members of their staff on Independence Day

INDUSTRIAL AND PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.: The company has decided to pay half month's salary to their staff as Independence Bonus.

NORTH KANARA G. S. B. CO-OPERATIVE BANK: The Board of Directors of the Bank resolved to pay to the staff on the 14th instant, one month's salary as bonus in celebration of the Independence Day.

THE EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA AND AFRICA has decided to give half a month's salary as bonus to the staff of the Indian and overseas brancnes.

LOST AND FOUND: A second class quarterly season ticket between Vile Parle and Churchgate: owner may take it away from Secretary, Editor, "Bombay Chronicle", between 12 noon and 5 p.m any week day

B. P. Muslim League President's Message

Haji Hasanally P. Ebrahim, President, Bombay Provincial Muslim League has issued the following Independence Day message: "I appeal to the people to rub out from their minds the hoary memories of the past, and to look forward to make India strong, prosperous and happy Let us work like a team in a spirit of co-operation, and share the privileges and responsibilities as true citizens of an Independent Dominion".

Jinnah Thanks Chiang

NANKING, Aug. 16 (Reuter). The Ministry of Foreign Affairs here today received a telegram from Mr. Jinnah, Governor-General af Pakistan, thanking president Vhiang Kai Shek for his congratulatory message on the occasion of the creation of a new Dominion.

The telegram read: "I have received your kind telegram of congratulations on the creation of Pakistan, and desire to thank your Excellency and through you the Government and people of China for your good wishes on this historio occasion."

SOEKARNS GREETS JINNAH

BATAVIA, Aug. 16 (Reuter). Much would depend in the near future on the Indian people whether the Indonesian Republic could survive its present crisis and emerge as a really free country, the Republican President Dr. Soekarno said last night, in a broadcast message to Mr. Jinnah and the Dominion of Pakistan.

Sending greetings and congratulations to the new Dominions Dr. Soekarno said solidarity between the Republic and the Arab states was an accomplished fact.

He and the Indonesian Muslims cherished the hope that that solidarity would soon be strengthed by Pakistan.

The Republic was looking to India for active support.

"May co-aperation between and Britain be fruitful in the interest of India and the world", he added.

Afghan Sardars' Message To Jawaharlal

The following message has been sent to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru:

"At last the dark long period of innumerable miseries, hardships, struggles, suffering and sacrifices of the people of India for the attainment of Freedom for their motherland has come to an end. At the same time August 15 opens a new era for the people of India with a bright and very happy and hopeful future for them.

On this unique occasion in the history of India, when the Indians have achieved their goal of Independence we extend to you, your comrades and the citizens of India, our best wishes for everlasting happiness, peace and prosperity under the democratic regime of the worthy sons of the soil. Not only the Indians but all the members of one parent 'Aryan family' are proud of their leaders like you and your comrades, who through their grant statesmanship in handling the complicated Indian question have overcome all the troubles and solved all the riddles. We are confident the day is not far off when India will stand comparison 'in every respect' with that of any other country in the world.

EVER LAST the FREEDOM of INDIA! "JAI HIND"!! We ramain, Respected Sir, Your Loyal People, Sirdar Hafizullah Khan, Sirdar Inayatullah Khan, Sirdar Habibullah Khan and Sayed Mohomed Yakub Khan (ex-Brigadier, Afghan Army).

TO-DAY ON RADIO

BOMBAY—1

SUNDAY, Aug. 17.

243.7 m (1,231 kcs.) 7-30 a.m. Swar Kalika (by D'Amel) 7.40 News (M) 7.50 News (G) 8.0 News (E) 8.15 News (H) 8.30 Mohammad Khan (Surbahar) 8.45 Amritlal Nawasariwala (Vocal) 9.0 Govind Kurwalikar (Bhavgeeten) 9.15 Mohammad Siddiq Ghazal (Asar Sahbai) 9.30 R N Karkare (Jaunpuri) 11.0 Film Music 11.45 Natya Parampara (by V B Ambekar) 12.15 p.m. Azambai (Kolhapur) (Deskar) 12.45 News (M) 12.50 News (G) 12.55 P B Nippanikar (Shobhawari) 1.25 News (H) 1.30 News (E) 1.40 Lunch-Hour Music 4.20 R N Karkare (Multani) 4.50 Mohammad Siddiq (Dadra) 5.0 Mohammad Khan (Surbahar par Kafi) 5.15 Programme for children (M) 5.45 Raag Purvi on Violin 5.55 Locals 6.0 News (E) 6.10 News (H) 6.15 Gujarati Garbigeeto) 6.30 Mohammad Siddiq (Dadra) 6.45 Kannada Songs (by G S Yellapurkar 7.0 R N Karkare (Bhajan) 7.15 Mohammad Khan (Surbahar par Puria) 7.30 P B Nippanikar (Sham-Kedar) 8.0 News (M) 8.15 News (G) 8.30 Kavya Darshan 8.45 Var-Vahu Ame: Wordsworth Feature in Gujarati, by B K Karanjia 9.0 News (E) 9.15 News (H) 9.30 B B C News 9.45 Programme Parade 9.45 Air Orchestra 10.0 Concerto Hour

Weather News For Farmers

FORECAST TILL THE MORNING OF 18-8-47: Rainfall will be widespread in the south Konkanpatti. Thundershowers are likely to occur locally in Marathawada, Nizamabad, Adilabad and Karimnagar districts of the Hyderabad State. Scattered thundershowers are also likely in in Mawal, Desh Khandesh, the Bombay Karnatak and Gujarat. Isolated showers are also possible in Sorath and Gohelwad.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING Locally heavy rain is likely in the south Konkanpatti during the next 48 hours.

OUTLOOK FOR SUBSEQUENT 2 DAYS: Rainfall will increase in the Konkanpatti and the Bombay Karnatak. Elsewhere no large change is expected.

ON WITH THE SHOW!

Reminiscences Of Stage And Screen

By "SARDI"

CRAWFORD OF THE SILENT DAYS

JOAN CRAWFORD—What memories the name recalls! I remember watching her, when I was less than ten years old, playing a supporting role with JACKIE COOGAN in "Johnny, Get Your Hair Cut", over twenty years ago. Coogan then was a mere kid the discovery of CHARLES CHAPLIN and the rave of every boy's mother. Today he is in his middle thirties, tall, strapping, bald, reduced to giving imitations of himself as The Kid in an obscure night-club! Incidentally, during the war years he served with the U.S.A. army on the Burma front, where his greatest boast according to several informants, who had met him personally, was that he was the ex-husband of Betty Grable! What a merry-go-round is life.

But let us return to Joan Crawford. Born in San Antonio, a little Texas town, she acquired a love for the show world from her father who owned a little theatre. Starting life as Billie Cassin, this ambitious girl gave herself an education by working her way through college waiting at table on her fellow students. Dancing was her first love. Graced with a beautiful figure, she excelled at it and won trophy after trophy in dancing contests. Eventually, she found her way into a revue chorus on Broadway, and from there into silent pictures for which she took her present name after a poll.

Remember her in "Sally, Irene And Mary?" which, if I am not mistaken, also had CONSTANCE BENNETT in it?

VERSATILE FILM CAREER

Joan's film career has been full of ups and downs. I remember her with RAMON NOVARRO, who has now faded from the screen, in "Across To Singapore", with the late LON CHANEY (Snr.) in "Zanzibar" and in many another picture. Being a fighter, she got into trouble with her studio over demanding better parts and was penalised by being cast in Westerns! Imagine, if you cannot recall her, today's glamorous Joan Crawford playing opposite TIM McCOY the cow-boy star and later in the early days of the talkies, with JOHNNY MACK BROWN in "Montana Moon".

However, the Western phase at last came to an end. Marriage with the sedate, cultured DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS JUNIOR, altered her personality. She left her hectic days behind her, becoming subdued, polished and demosticaled. They cast her in roles that gave her dancing ability full scope and also allowed her dramatic talent some play. We saw her in such early talkies as "Our Dancing Daughters" and "Dance, Fools Dance" In the latter film was a featured player with long ears jutting out, enacting the tough role of a gangster. Later this actor climbed to starry heights as CLARK GABLE, who needs no introduction today. Together they starred in DANCING LADY a little later.

In "Dancing Lady", made in 1933, there was a girl who stood out in a tiny part. Her name? EVE ARDEN. There was also a dancer who partnered Joan and showed remarkable step-dancing prowess. His name? FRED ASTAIRE. Yet another unknown, a singer, appeared in one scene in a chorus. Today we know him as NELSON EDDY. How the years have flown. Arden is popular today, Astaire has announced his retirement and Eddy is no longer a big draw But Joan is still on top

EMOTIONAL ACTRESS AT LAST

Joan Crawford graduated from dancing roles to pure dramatic parts as in POSSESSED opposite Clark Gable, and RAIN an adaptation of Somerset Mangham's "Sadie Thompson", in which she played the woman of easy virtue whose soul a preacher tried to save only to lose his own in the process. The part of the preacher was taken by WALTER HUSTON. Then came Vicki Baum's best-seller GRAND HOTEL, which was brought to the screen by Metro Goldwyn Mayer, with a dazzling all-star cast that glittered with such names as GRETA GARBO, the BARRPMORE brothers, WALLACE BEERY, LEWIS STONE, JEAN HERSHOLT and last but not least JOAN CRAWFORD. She played Flammchen the typist in silks who along with Kringclein, the humble clerk who spent all his savings in one mighty fling, was the only one to leave the hotel happily. In my opinion, Joan stole the film from even the great Garbo who played Grusinskaya the ageing dancer. At the time, Garbo was Crawford's favourite to whom she generally referred as "my ambition".

Joan has more than fulfilled her ambition. After such films as "UNWANTED CARGO and DOUBLE-FACED WOMAN, she went into temporary retirement, quitting her studio, M.G.M. because, rightly or wrongly, she felt she was not being given the parts she deserved and that NORMA SHEARER was bagging the best roles.

ACADEMY AWARD WINNER

After almost two years off the screen, Joan made a screen comeback through WARNER BROTHERS, her very first role, that of MILDRED PcARCE winning her the Academy Award for the best woman-star's performance of 1945. She has followed it up with HUMORESQUE, currently showing at the Strand. In it, she plays the part of a dipsomaniac society woman who fosters the talents of a poor violinist only to sacrifice her own life in the end. It is a powerful portrayal of Fannie Hurst's heroine, and in it Joan rises to great heights. But she is said to have reached even greater eminence in her forthcoming picture, POSSESSED, not to be confused with her earlier film, of the same name in which she co-starred with Gable. In this photoplay, she enacts the role of a neurotic woman who is rejected by an opportunist whom she loves, and is thus driven into the arms of a man she does not lovt. The loveless marriage drives her to insanity. Joan is reported to have done a magnificent job of the difficult part. The opportunist is played by VAN HEJLIN and the unloved but sympathetic husband by Raymond Massey.

Joan Crawford's private life has not been as successful as her film career. Divorced from Fairbanks Jnr., she married FRANCHOT TONE. That marriage also did not work. The third was with PHILLIP TERRY, but that has also ended. Now she is said to be in love with Greg Bautzer, prominent, wealthy Los Angeles attorney. Meanwhile she remains one of Hollywood's most cultured stars and one of its society leaders. Hers is indeed a remarkable success story, for it is a far cry from the Joan Crawford of today to the Billie Cassin of Yore who washed dishes and waited at table to earn an education.

FIRST HUSBAND

By the way, how many of you share my memory of Douglas Fairbanks Junior in his very first film, the silent STEPHEN STEPS OUT? Do you recall him as Garbo's dissolute brother in A WOMAN OF AFFAIRS, an adaptation of Michael Arlen's "The Green Hat" a sensational best-seller of the twenties?

He has progressed greatly since then, playing in such films as "The Corsican Brothers" which showed him in a swashbuckling role akin to the parts his father once played. His forthcoming SINBAD THE SAILOR, his own production, is reported to make him look very much like the senior Fairbanks and to give him a part greatly reminiscent of the screen dare-devil of old. Incidentally he is the son of Fairbanks by the latter's first wife BETH SULLY not by his second wife MARY PICKFORD as some way mistakenly imagine.

That's all the next week rolls around.

Muslim Women Greet Jinnah

The Ladies Sub-Committee of the Bombay City Muslim League has sent the following telegrams to Quaed-e-Azam M. A. Jinnah and Miss Fatima Jinnah:

(1) To Quaed-e-Azam M. A Jinnah: "Muslim Ladies of Bombay City heartily congratulate you for attaining the cherished goal of Pakistan. They also congratulate you for being the First Governor-General of Pakistan".

(2) To Miss Fatima Jinnah: "Congratulations for being the first lady of Pakistan".

Mr. Hasan A. Shaikh, President, Bombay City Muslim League has sent telegrams of felicitations to Quaed-e-Azam M. A. Jinnah, Miss F. Jinnah and Hon. Mr. Liaquatali Khan.

BOMBAY SALUTES THE FLAG OF FREEDOM

A scene from the "Discovery of India" ballet was staged at Shivaji Park on the Independence Day.

INDEPENDENCE DAY IN BRITAIN

Hindus And Muslims Join In Celebrations

By HAROLD GUARD, UPA Staff Correspondent.

LONDON, Aug. 15 (UPA).—The city was a Mecca for Hindus and Muslims alike from all parts of the British Isles today who came to witness the hoisting of the national flags of India and Pakistan for the first time in the British capital.

Thousands crammed the City's Aldwych, outside India House, with foreign Ambassadors, British Cabinet Ministers and brilliantly saried Indian beauties rubbing shoulders with Gandhi-capped Indian seamen, dhotied Babus and turbanned Sikhs scrambling in heat equalling Bombay's for entrance to India House where acting High Commissioner Vellodi officiated.

Nehru's personal confidante, Krishna Menon, who takes over as India's High Commissioner to-day, slipped in unobtrusively by a back entrance accompanied by Pakistan's High Commissioner Rahimtoola and the British Lord President of the Council, Herbert Morrison, all chuckling delightedly at dodging the madding throng.

Inside, India House was as hot as New Delhi's worst, with sardine packed guests facing a giant sized oil painting of Mahatma Gandhi wearing a dhoti and sandals and striding along carrying a copy of the newspaper, "Harijan." Lord Pethick Lawrence sat with Menon, Rahimtoola, Morrison and A. V. Alexander and listened to Vellodi's address and messages from King George and Premier Nehru. Pethick Lawrence was wearing a linen suit.

Alexander spoke on behalf of His Majesty's Government and paid a tribute to India's leaders. He said, "Today's flag hoisting signifies firstly the fulfilment of British rule, and secondly, India's attainment of a true political stature."

The India House ceremony finished with flag hoisting by Vellodi with Menon continuing in an onlooker's role.

VANDE MATARAM

Milling crowds scrambled outside as Indian students sang "Vande Mataram" and "Vijayi Vishwa Tiranga Pyara (Fly High Our Standard), while everyone rushed to attend the Pakistan ceremony.

India's tricolour hung listlessly on the India House cornice stone in sweltering mid-day sun as hordes moved in a solid phalanx out of Aldwych into London's Strand en route to Lancaster House, which the British Government has loaned Pakistan, for the flag raising ceremony.

Morrison, Pethick Lawrence and Menon looked rumpled and bedraggled elbowing their way to the Visitors' Gallery in the former venue of the United Nations where Pakistan's Star and Crescent of Islam and the Union Jack flags stood side by side on a dais.

Rahimtoola had difficulty in opening the ceremony due to enthusiastic Muslims echoing "Jinnah Zindabad" and "Pakistan and Jinnah."

Rahimtoola gracefully paid a tribute to India's leadership, adding, "The progress of one State should be the pride of the other.....We shall always strive to co-operate."

Alexander again replied for the British Government. He said, "The future now lies open for Pakistan. We shall always do all in our power to ensure the happiest relationships between this country and Pakistan."

The Union Jack was hoisted simultaneously with the Pakistan flag.

Rahimtoola stepped forward to unfurl the Pakistan green banner with the white star and crescent, but was beaten to it by an unknown turbanned be-whiskered Muslim who ran the flag to the top of the standard before Rahimtoola had a chance to handle the landyard.

A Muslim priest offered prayers, everybody clapped, and the enthusiasts resumed their endless chanting of "Jinnah Zindabad, Jinnah Pakistan" while Menon and Rahimtoola posed with film actors' smiles and firm handshakes for the world's press cameramen.

The throngs finally melted away and one Indian newsman remarked, "I never have seen so many Indians together at one time in England before."

NEW YORK PAPER'S COMMENT

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (U.P.A.): The New York "Times" in an editorial today said that the "birth of new India comes not without pain and violence. But this violence is taking place between the Indians themselves, not between the British and their Indian subjects."

"And the regrettable thought is that this violence of minor import compared with the spectre of an Indian revolutionary war which could scarcely be confined to India alone," the article continued.

The "Herald Tribune" in an editorial asserted that the burden of the leaders of new India is complicated by corruption in office, political, social and economic revolutions, religious feuds and violence, mass starvation and growing Communist menace.

"NATAL MERCURY" ON HISTORIC STEP

DURBAN, Aug. 15 (U.P.A.) Commenting editorially on the handing over of self-government to India the "Natal Mercury" said to-day that it was an historic step and the consequences were imponderable.

"The Indian attitude to the United Nations does not give much cause for comfort and it is essential that the Union of South Africa and East Africa should watch carefully the developments in India. If India settles down without reducing herself to chaos, Africa will find herself with a formidable and perhaps unfriendly nation on what is in these days of distance annihilation at her doorstep. The Union, in particular, should realise that events are moving not only in India but also throughout the rest of the East."

SCINDIA SHIP IN U. S. RAISES INDIAN TRI-COLOUR

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (U.P.A.): India's independence was celebrated in the Brooklyn Navy Yard this morning with the raising of the new Indian flag over the steam ship "Jalaketu" owned by the Scindia Steamship Navigation Company of Bombay.

HINDUS AND MUSLIMS CELEBRATE IN CEYLON

COLOMBO, Aug. 15 (U.P.A.): Special editions of newspapers heralded the celebrations here of the birth of the new dominions of India and Pakistan to-day.

Hindu premises prominently displayed the Indian national flag while Muslims, with equal enthusiasm, displayed the Pakistan flag.

Public meetings, social gatherings and dinners were arranged by various Hindu and Muslim associations and institutions, and Hindu and Muslim trade establishments were closed.

Pakistan Celebrations

KARACHI, Aug. 15. (A.P.I.): The map of British India was rolled up as ship sirens wailed and hooters hooted and church bells rang and whistles blew at mid-night when the State of Pakistan—the fifth largest in the world—came into being.

While citizens of Karachi, now Pakistanis, were in festival mood till early hours of first day of independence and as rockets were stabbing the sky and fireworks playing riot with colour in an otherwise dark but cool night, political quarters were busy speculating on who will be the members of the Cabinet of the Pakistan Central Government that will be sworn in to-morrow morning.

Ever Closer In Friendship

The High Commissioner for the Commonwealth of Australia (Lieut. General Sir Iven Mackay) has issued the following message in New Delhi:—

On this great day of August 15th, as the Australian representative here, I should like to convey to the people of the Dominions of India and Pakistan a message of greeting and goodwill from all Australians in India.

Our sentiments are a reflex of those in Australia itself, and I can assure the peoples of India that in no other land has their advance to independence been watched with more interest and sympathy than in our Australian homeland.

We congratulate the two Dominions upon the attainment of their new status and hope that their responsibilities in self rule be crowned with success.

Already we have close links of friendships with the Indian peoples and we trust that under the new regime these will be made closer, so that together, for our mutual benefit and the good of humanity, we may strengthen our geographical ties in South East Asi by new social, cultural and commercial bonds.

We wish in particular that your new found freedom may result in the continued happiness of your peoples and especially in an uplift of their living standards.

3000 Prisoners Released In Jubbulpore

JUBBULPORE, August 15 (API).—Amidst unprecedented enthusiasm Jubbulpore celebrated the Independence Day today.

The celebrations commenced at midnight when the sounding of 31 crackers and sirens marked the dawning of the auspicious day.

Nearly 3,000 prisoners were released this morning from the Jubbulpore Central Jail in celebration of the Day.

TEST CRICKETER'S DILEMMA

The Country Or The County?

BY BILL EDRICH

Should Denis Compton and I—and probably Jack Robertson—be dropped from the last Test against South Africa to enable Middlesex to field a fully representative side in the vital county match against Gloucestershire which falls on the same date?

That question has gripped the imagination of followers of cricket to a surprising degree—particularly, I think, because the Test rubber is already decided while the Country Championship itself may depend on the important game at Cheltenham.

In effect the whole thing boils down to this—should Test Selectors consider individual club problems when they award England caps, or should they award them purely on merit to the best eleven they can choose at any particular time?

Yorkshire View-Point

A Yorkshireman, who button-holed me during the last Test at Leeds, had his mind made up very big way. "You southerners are always ready to yap about something," he said with typical candour. "I dont' remember you having so much to say when Yorkshire were supplying "five" men to the England side! We had to do it and still we won the Championship. Why should they alter the rules now that it comes round to Middlesex? Is it striking a bit near the bone?"

It was a bit of a shock to be reminded that Yorkshire had supplied five men to one England team, but it is perfectly true. The last occasion was the Oval Test against the Australians in 1938, when Hutton made his world record score of 364, Leyland contributed 187, stumper Wood took three catches, scored 53 and conceded only five byes, Bowes took 5 for 49 and 2 for 25, and Verity took 2 for 15. Altogether, in this match, Yorksnire contributed 612 runs, took ten wickets and made four catches. However you look at that, it is pretty good going. And still Yorkshire won the Championship!

We Are Not "Yapping"

First thing I had to do with the Yorkshireman was to assure him that Middlesex players are not "yapping." as he calls it. If some of the newspaper critics comment on the subject that is no affair of ours. We are just standing by awaiting events. If the Selectors pick the whole Middlesex team to meet the South Africans at the Oval we'll be there, and the second team will give Gloucestor a pretty tough run at Cheltenham! If, on the other hand, the Selectors decide to leave Denis and me out of the Test team we shall enjoy what should be a cracking good game against Goddard and Company.

In other words we shall do as we are asked to do by the higher authorities of the game. They have an unenviable task but I know they are sincere and capable men out to do the best for cricket and we will do what they ask.

I Would Like It The Tough Way

Being a bit of an awkward type, I would rather like to see Middlesex get through this season the tough way. I still think we can do it. And I would hate any Yorkshireman—wouldn't they rub it in!—to have the opportunity later to say that we were patronised by the Selectors. If they could win through and stand up to Test claims so can we—I hope!

Since writing this article the personnel of the England team to meet South Africa in the fifth test has been announced Edrich and Robertson have been 'dropped'.

Middlesex minus Compton will therefore meet Gloucester in the crucial match which will decide the fate of county championship this season.

In any case I have always held the personal view that an England team should be the best available at any particular time it is selected. I am not at all sure that the people who have paid big money for seats would be very well pleased to see anthing but the best turned out. Nor would it be very complimentary to our opponents. On the other hand, with the rubber settled this is precisely the time to rest some of the settled players and "blood" some of the youngsters. So what have the Selectors to do? It seems a huge problem to me, and I am glad I am not asked to settle it. I am content to know it is in very good hands. Whatever is decided it will be after full and careful consideration, and I for one shall be pleased to accept it.

Len Amazed The South Africans

It was a wonderful crowd at the Leeds Test, and their delight in Len Hutton's hundred was no greater than ours in the dressing room. Most of us have been through spells like Len has had, and we knew how he was feeling. To come right back in the picture before his own people—in his first Test match in Yorkshire—was almost story-book drama. As an exhibition of soft wicket batting it was a masterpiece which had a number of the South African boys amazed. They hadn't seen Len at his best on the big occasion.

Financially, of course, this great Yorkshire crowd has put the Tour on clover. Alan Melville tells me they needed nearly £ 25,000 to cover everything, and they badly need a considerable profit to give a helping hand to cricket throughout the Dominion. Although there is a widespread interest in the game throughout the various States, actual numerical and financial support is limited because the population concerned is limited. They depend a very great deal on the Test proceeds. That is why I am glad that this tour have been so pleasant, so well blessed by weather, and likely to provide well over one recent estimate of £ 5,000 profit at the end.

If South Africa Had Won The First Test

I cannot help wondering how different this Test series might have been if South Africa had won that first Test at Nottingham as they so much deserved to do. It could have given them all the confidence they have lacked, and made them twice the team they have been. Still, it has been a pleasure to play against them. On and off the field they are sportsmen of the very highest calibre—and that is worth a lot.

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Exhibition Soccer

TRADES BEAT B. MUSLIMS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

TRADES	3
BANGALORE MUSLIMS	1

The Bangalore Muslims had their colours lowered this evening by Bombay's popular soccer combination the Trades (India) S.C. The match, however, did not attain great height and play, generally speaking was mediocre except when the visitors' forward line lifted it by their effective and almost spectacular short-passing which was wasted at the vital end for lack of a powerful marksman. They indulged in short passing even near the goal mouth and hardly essayed a single powerful shot.

The Sattar-Ahmed combination was good on the left wing and created many openings which might have been well utilised by a marksman like Thomas or Brown.

Trades also gave a somewhat disappointing display. Their half-line often indulged in aimless kicking and failed to utilise the fall to good purpose. Perumal was the chief offender in this respect. Rashad was a good spoiler but did not make full use of his chances.

The scoring opened when some 7 minutes after the start Thomas converted an excellent Parab pass. Midway through the same session Bawkher beat Sanjiva to restore equality. Then almost on the call of half time outside-left Matori converted another Parab pass after Thomas had missed.

The only goal of the second half was scored by Thomas who headed in a flag-kick by Parab.

The teams:

Trades—Sanjiva; Manuel and Rathnam; Perumal, Rashad and Govind; Bhimrao, Parab, Raymond, Thomas and Matori.

Bangalore Muslims—Rawoof; Saud and Masoom; Rahman, Baboo and Laxman; Anwer, Jaben, Bawkher, Sattar and Ahmed.

St. Francis Goans Win In Rover's Cup

BOMBAY, Saturday.

ST. FRANCIS GOANS	5
YOUNG GOANS	1

The St. Francis Goans trounced the Young Goans to the time of 5 goals to one in their engagement in the Rover's Cup. M. Vaz scored for the losers while F. Rebeiro, L. Pereira (2) and W. D'Souza (2) scored for the winners.

Monckton's New Role

HYDERABAD, August 14. (A.P.I.): Sir Walter Monckton, Constitutional Adviser to the Nizam's Government, it is understood, has resigned from the Hyderabad Negotiating Committee, but continues to be the Constitutional Adviser to the Government.

WEDS. COUNTESS OF CARLISLE.

Sir Walter Monckton, Constitutional Adviser to the Nizam's Government, was married last night to the Countess of Carlisle at the Hyderabad Residency.

LUX
The Beauty Soap of the Film-stars!
"Guard skin-beauty with the creamy, fragrant lather of LUX TOILET SOAP" says SULOCHANA CHATTERJEE
LEVER BROTHERS (INDIA) LIMITED
LTS. 171A-III

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FAVOURITES OBLIGE ON INDEPENDENCE MEETING

New India Wins Commonwealth Cup

POONA, August 16.

The weather was pretty warm but wagering was well in favour of punters today at Poona, when the Independence Day meeting was decided. There was a nuge crowd but I am unable to call it a record one, as I presume that there were occasions of larger numbers in attendance in war days. New India won the Commonwealth Cup convincingly from the neglected Irish Right. The winner's bracket companion Coup D'Etat paid Rs. 124 for place. The raging favourite in the race Nafiz finished in the ruck surprisingly King's Cup met very little opposition in the Indian Union Plate. The favourite Brilliant Sunsnine did not respond to the severe whipping of Chavan. Any way I still recommend a follow for the Idar horse.

THE INDIAN UNION PLATE Division II—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Diamond's LOYAL 9-0 Jagdesh 1
Mrs. Fatma M. Javeri and Mr. S. Bundali's BOSWELL 7-7 Sumer S. 2
Mr. Nariman R. Sukhia's EMBARKATION 8-1 Purshottam 3
Mr. A. Fatah's MAHARUKH 8-5 Cunningham 4

Won by: 1 1/2 lengths, Hd.

Not run: Kurleshwari. Peace Treaty.

Time: 1 minute 49 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 34. Places Rs. 16, Rs 18 and Rs. 42.

THE FREEDOM PLATE Division III—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. Rafi's RAZIA 8-7 Kasbekar 1
Mr. Dawoodbhoy Esoufally's LADY CLEOPATRA 8-7 Duffy 2
M/s. H. S. and R. S. Mistry and Ajaz H. Shaikh's COME AGAIN 8-7 Guman S. 3
Sir Sultan Chinoy's MOULIN ROUGE 8-7 P. Khade 4

Won by: 3 1/2 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths.

Not run: And How, Her Excellency.

Time: 1 minute 6 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 33. Places Rs. 12, Rs. 12 and Rs. 23.

THE ASOKA CUP Division II—Distance 1 mile.

Khan Saheb S. Rashid Ahmed's M. and B. 9-1 Kheem S. 1
Mr. Diamond's BIG PEARL 8-3 Shanker P. 2
Maharaja of Kashmir's RAJ DOOT 8-11 S. Chavan 3
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's FAST WORKER 8-6 Amir A. 4

Won by: 1/2 length, Nk, 3 1/2 lengths.

Not run: Georgie, Tomcat, Pathan, Flower of Baroda, Hikmat, Khilouna.

Time: 1 minute 47 3/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 17. Places Rs. 12, Rs. 16 and Rs. 15.

THE FREEDOM PLATE Division II—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. K. S. Irani's MAH-I-NAU 8-7 Nasuruddin 1
Mr. R. M. Goculdas and Nawabzada of Bhopal's GOLDEN POM 8-7 Mull S. 2
Rao Saheb D. K. Parker's KESAR GIRL 8-7 P. Khade 3
Capt. S. A. Rashid's PATRICIA'S CHOICE 8-7 Kheem S. 4

Won by: 1/2 length, 2 1/2 lengths, Nk.

Not run: Double Chime.

Time: 1 minute 6 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 26. Places Rs. 12. Rs. 21 and Rs. 12.

THE ASOKA CUP Division I—Distance 1 mile.

Maharaja of Kashmir's ARTISTIC 9-0 R. Shinde 1
Rajya Ratna M. C. Patel's TRUMAN 9-3 P. Khade 2
Mrs. Fatma M. Javeri and Mr. S. Bundali's THE JUDGE 8-12 B. Khalil 3
Mr. Osman Chotani's PRINCESS PADMA 8-3 Narayansingh 4

Won by: Shd.. 2 lengths, 3 1/2 lengths.

Not run: D. Day.

Time: 1 minute 46 4/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 78. Places Rs. 20. Rs. 14 and Rs. 16.

THE INDEPENDENCE CUP—Distance 6 furlongs.

Sir Sultan Chinoy's FUTURITY 8-5 P. Khade 1
Maharani of Kashmir's JO HUKUM 8-9 S. Chavan 2
Major A. Svamvur's ONCE AGAIN 8-10 Lovekin 3
Maharaja of Rajpipla's MERRY WINDSOR 7-7 Jagdish 4

Won by: 1 1/4 lengths, 3 lengths, 1 1/4 lengths.

Not run: Romeo, Paramount Power.

Time: 1 minute 17 1/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 27. Places Rs. 13. Rs. 14 and Rs. 45.

THE FREEDOM PLATE Division I—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. Rafi's MADURI 8-7 Poshni 1
M/s. Sultan Moloobhoy and Syed Wajid Ali's MAURETANIA 8-7 Kheem S. 2
Mr. R. P. Ebrahim's ROYAL FLOWER 8-7 Nasseruddin 3
Mr. Sultan N. Dossa's ETERNAL HOPE 8-7 West 4

Won by: 3 lengths, 4 lengths, Hd.

Not run: Nafeeza.

Time: 1 minute 4 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 64. Places Rs. 15, Rs. 12 and Rs. 15.

THE COMMONWEALTH CUP—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mrs. Justice's NEW INDIA 8-7 Duffy 1
H. H. Akkasaheb Maharaj's IRISH RIGHT 8-9 Mull S. 2
Mrs. Justice's COUP D'ETAT 9-0 M. Edue 3
Mr. F. S. Kerr's TIWAN 7-4 Lovekin 4

Won by: 1 1/2 lengths, 2 lengths, 2 lengths.

Not run: Welsh Lass.

Time: 1 minute 17 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 95. Places Rs. 48 Rs 43 and Rs. 124.

THE INDIAN UNION PLATE Division I—Distance 1 mile.

Major A. Svamvur's KING'S CUP 8-6 Shanker P. 1
Mr. K. S. Irani's DAISY TRIPPER 7-12 Nasseruddin 2
Mrs. F. H. Mehta's ZEDAI 8-10 Virsingh 3
Maharaja of Idar's BRILLIANT SUNSHINE 8-12 S. Chavan 4

Not run: Yalta. Bhopal Star Oormilla.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 57. Places Rs. 19, Rs. 19 and Rs. 29.

Thousands are stricken with disagreeable colds in rain or stormy weather.

That's the time to apply a few drops of Mistol in each nostril.

Soothing Mistol spreads a protecting film over the inflamed membranes and reduces congestion. It clears up clogged nasal passages, permitting normal breathing once more.

So to avoid dangerous colds, it is wise to keep Mistol always at hand.

MINISTERS AT PREVIEW OF "MEERA"

A DEVOTIONAL FILM

Ministers Praise "Meera"

Several Ministers of the Government of Bombay, with members of their families had a pre-view of the Hindi film "Meera" on Aug. 8 at the Central Studio. Among those present were the Premier, the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher and Messrs. Mangaldas Pakwasa, Morarji Desai, V. L. Mehta, Tapase and Vartak.

At the conclusion of the show Mr. Kher said:—"Of the several devotional films that I have seen I liked 'Meera' best. Shrimati Subbulakshmi has put her whole heart in the part acted by her, and her charming music lends itself to the creation of a mood of devotion and worship. I fully agree with the glowing tribute paid to her work by Shrimati Sarojini Naidu."

Mr. Morarji Desai, giving his impressions, said:—"'Meera' is perhaps the best devotional film that I have seen no far. Smti. Subbulakshmi has put in an excellent performance of the character role of Meera and has sung the famous Bhajan songs beautifully. The picture is executed very well and I am sure it will prove a source of profound joy to the public".

GRIM AIR TRAGEDY AT JUHU

Plane Crashes Into Sea, Two Killed

BOMBAY, Saturday.

While millions in Bombay yesterday were enjoying themselves with fun and frolic of an unprecedented kind to celebrate the "Independence Day" a grim tragedy was being enacted in the skies on the Island's northern seabeach.

A large holiday crowd on the Juhu beach saw one of Bombay's most tragic 'plane crashes yesterday evening.

The ill-fated aeroplane which is described as private two seater moth christened "Sentinel" came nurtling into the sea which at the time of the accident was full of bathers, killing its two occupants instantly.

The 'plane belonged to the Bombay Flying Club and was piloted by Mr. G. H. Berenger, a Ground Engineer of Tata Aviation Services, who was on a joyride with a girl friend from Mahim, Miss Teresa Pereira.

It appears that the couple took off from the aerodrome and were hovering round the sea-shore when at about 5-45 p.m. the 'plane got into difficulties on account of leakage of fuel, which set the 'plane on fire.

PILOT'S CAREFULNESS

The pilot scenting danger, it is said, wanted to land on the foreshore but gave up the idea as that would have resulted in a very serious accident and would perhaps have killed many people relaxing on the beach.

But before he could return to the runway or some other emergency landing place the 'plane nose-dived into the sea in the fraction of a second.

People who were in the sea and on the beach scattered helter skelter before they could realise what exactly was the matter and in the commotion that ensued a rescue party immediately set about to try and see what could be done to the 'plane that had come to grief so tragically.

They could only find the girl's dead body which was brought ashore.

The pilot's body was found this morning after the entire area where the disaster occurred was searched overnight.

While searching for the victims of the accident two more bodies one of an enciente Gujerati woman and a young Anglo-Indian girl were also recovered from the sea.

They had, it is surmised, met their death either as a result of the impact or had been drowned.

The 'plane also has been salvaged with the engine totally wrecked.

S. K. Patil's Appeal For Relief Of Riot Victims

Mr. S. K. Patil, President of the B P. C. C., in a press statement writes:

The Congress President has enjoined on all Congress Committees to collect a special Relief Fund for refugees. The B. P. C. C. has opened such a fund in the City of Bombay. On behalf of the Congress, I earnestly appeal to the citizens of Bombay to remember these unfortunate brethren of ours who have been victims of communal frenzy, on this happy occasion and do something to relieve their hardships. Any contributions sent for this special relief will be gratefully received and duly acknowledged. The disbursement of the fund is to be made by the President of the Indian National Congress.

U. S. CONSUL GENERAL CALLS ON GANDHIJI

CALCUTTA, Aug. 16 (API). The Congress President, Acharya Kripalani, accompanied by Mr. P. C. Ghosh, called on Mahatma Gandhi.

This morning. Among others who met Mahatma Gandhi today was the Consul-General for the United States.

IRANIS GREET FREE INDIA

A Meeting of all the Iranian Residents og Bombay was held on Friday the 15th August at 9 a.m., in the Jiwanji Modi Hall (Cama Hall), Fort, under the presidentship of Mr. Dinshaw Behram Irani. Prominent businessmen of the Community were present at the Meeting, when a resolution felicitating the newly constituted Union of India and calling upon all Iranians of this presidency to live in future as peaceful, law-abiding patriotic citizens in future was passed. The resolution further prayed The Almighty God to bless this ancient land and hoped that harmonious relations would exist between Iran and India as before.

"Id Prayers At Azad Maidan"

Under the auspices of the Anjumane-Tablighul Islam, Bombay, Idul Fiter congregational prayers will be led by Maulana Nazir Ahmed Khujandi at the Azad Maidan at 8-30 a. m. (S. T.) on Monday the 18th or Tuesday the 19th August, 1947 according to the visibility of the New Moon.

Loud Speakers will be installed and arrangements will be made for water for ablution purposes.

On the occasion of the "Id-ul-Fitr" the Consul-General for Egypt a.i., in Bombay presents greetings to all Muslims throughout India. The Consulate will remain open to visitors on "Id" day from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

The offices of the Consulate will remain closed from Monday 18th to Wednesday 20th August 1947.

Nizam Ban On 'Foreign' Flag

Threat Of 3 Years' Imprisonment For Offence

HYDERABAD, August 13.: A Press Note issued by the Nizam's Government says: H. E. H. the Nizam's Government wish to make clear the attitude towards the use of flags in connection with the celebration of Indian Independence.

As under the stand-still arrangements, which H. E. the Viceroy has assured, will be maintained, Indian Post and Telegraph Offices and the like will continue for the time being, there will be no objection, in case the Government of the Indian Dominion so desire, to their flag being flown on offices under their control, provided that the State flag is also flown side by side.

H. E. H.'s Government make a distinction between party flags and flags which represent a Government. It goes without saying that as sovereignty resides in the State, the flag of no Government other than that of the State can be flown ceremonially or officially by any political or other party. Orders in this regard are being issued separately.

In exercise of the power conferred by Rule 58 sub-rule (1) (b) of the Defence of Hyderabad Rules, the President in Council is pleased to order that no flag of any Foreign State shall be ceremoniously flown in any pubic meeting nor shall any salutation of such flag be made. Contravention of this order shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with fine or with both.

Administration Of Berar

Nizam Issues Firman Continuing "Status Quo"

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Aug. 15 (A. P. I.): The Nizam of Hyderabad to-day issued a "Firman" continuing the 'status quo' regarding the administration of Berar 'until more permanent arrangements have been made for its future."

The Firman said: "I have to-day promulgated an "Ain" for the regulation of administration of Berar in view of the provisions of the Independence Act 1947. Berar is included in my Dominion and my sovereignty over that territory continues. The "Ain" is in conformity with the line taken by both the parties in negotiations with the Crown representative and has general effect of continuing the 'status quo' with such modifications only as may be found to be legally necessary. Arrangements embodied in the "Ain" will remain in force until they are replaced or terminated by any further orders I may find it necessary to pass."

HYDERABAD CELEBRATIONS

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Aug. 15 (A. P. I.): Shops and public buildings in Hyderabad were brilliantly illuminated last night to celebrate the emergence of the Hyderabad State as a Sovereign State.

The Asafia Flag was hoisted at a public meeting held to-day under the auspices of the Majlist Ittahadul Muslimin. Addressing the meeting Syed Kasim Razvi, President of the Majlist, said this was a historic occasion and the flag signified the Sovereignty of the Muslims in the State.

The Indian Union Flag is allowed to be flown in the State on institutions under the control of the Government of India where the Nizam's flag was also will have to be flown. The Post and Telegraph Office in Hyderabad was one of those buildings where the Indian Union Flag was flown after midnight last night.

Fresh Arrests In Rangoon

RANGOON, Aug. 15 (Reuter.) Fresh arrests and security measures in Rangoon and the surrounding district were reported here today, nearly four weeks after the assassination of U. Aung San, Deputy Chairman of the Burma Executive Council and other Burmese Cabinet ministers.

An additional ring of barbed wire fencing has been erected and the guards strengthened round the Government Secretariat since the shooting incidents earlier this week.

The arrests included U. Maung Kyaw, editor in Chief of "The Sun"—leaving Burmese daily newspaper of which U. Saw was once managinging drector; Makin Si, wife of "Red Flag" Communist leader Thakin Soe, several of his relatives and some ex-officers of Japanese-sponsored Burma Defence Army.

Mr. Jinnah replying to a toast at a banquet given in his honour at Karachi by Mr. Ghulam Husain Hidayatullah, Governor-designate of Sind.

League Takes Active Part In Bijapur

BIJAPUR, August 15 (API).—Independence Day was celebrated with great enthusiasm in Bijapur today, the Muslim League taking an active part in all public functions.

Prabhat pheries, distribution of sweets, tree-plantations decorations and flag salutations formed the high lights of the celebrations.

Since midnight, 134 prisoners were released from Bijapur jail to mark the coming of independence.

Dutch Inflict 'Severe Losses'

BATAVIA, August 15, (U.P.A.): Dutch soldiers inflicted 'severe losses' on 200 Indonesian troops in a sharp clash south of Salitiga, central Java, according to a Dutch communique.

Dutch casualties in the last 24 hours totalled six killed and 14 wounded—heaviest losses acknowledged since the Dutch-Indonesian truce began 11 days ago. The communique also reported that a Dutch Bren gun carrier was destroyed by a mine near Salitiga. It said Dutch positions in the Powerwokerto area, 68 miles southeast of Cheribon, was under Indonesian mortar and machine gun fire. Dutch patrols were reported to have encountered Republican fire around Malang east Java. For the fourth straight day the Dutch communique failed to mention any action in west Java where the Indonesians charged, the Dutch were using airborne troops in major military action.

The Indonesian News Agency, Antara, quoting unconfirmed estimates said Indonesians dead thus far totalled 10,000 of which one-sixth were army members and the remainder civilians in the path of the conflict. The Agency said most of the casualties resulted from Dutch bombings and strafing.

JINNAH AS CHIEF SCOUT

Move To Form Separate Boy Scouts Association For Pakistan

KARACHI, Aug. 16 (API.) "The Pakistan Boy Scouts Association," it is reliably learned, affiliated with the Boy Scouts International Bureau in London, will be formed in the near future.

As a first step, a provisional headquarters council of the Pakistan Boy Scouts Association has been formed.

A meeting of the council is being called to declare its separate identity from the All-India Boy Scouts Association, to elect its office-bearers and to frame the constitution of the Pakistan Boy Scouts Association.

It is understood that at its first meeting the council will request the Governor-General of Pakistan, Qaid-e-Azam Mohammed Ali Jinnah, to become the first Chief Scout of Pakistan.

Mr. J. N. Mandal, a Cabinet Minister in the Pakistan Dominion Government, in a message stated:

"The usefulness of such an organisation can hardly be exaggerated. I have no doubt in my mind that the Boy Scouts Association will be rendering a great service to the State by training the youth of Pakistan to be well disciplined and useful citizens."

'Peace Within And Peace Without'

Jinnah's Message To Pakistan Citizens

KARACHI, Aug. 16. (U.P.I.): Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Governor-General of Pakistan, in a message to the citizens of Pakistan says:

"The creation of a new State placed tremendous responsibility on the citizens of Pakistan. It gives them an opportunity to demonstrate how the nation containing many elements can live in peace and amity and work for the betterment of all citizens irrespective of caste and creeds. Our object shall be peace within and peace without. We want to live peacefully and maintain a cordial and friendly relations with our immediate neighbours and with the world at large. We have no agressive designs against anybody. We stand by the United Nations Charter and will gladly make our full contribution to the peace and prosperity of the world.

"This day marks the end of the poignant phase in our national history and it should also be the beginning of a new and noble era. Let us impress the minorities by our word, deed and thought that as long as they fulfil their duties and obligations as loyal citizens of Pakistan. they have nothing to fear."

Mr. M. A. Jinnah received messages of congratulations from Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek, M. Vincent Auriol, President of the French Republic, President of the Egyptian Senate, Governor-General of the I.L.O., King of Nepal and others.

40 William Pit Miners Killed In Explosion

WHITEHAVEN, CUMBERLAND, Aug: 16 (Reuter).- At least 40 miners are feared to have lost their lives in an explosion which blasted the undersea workings of the William pit here last night. One hundred and eleven men were trapped by the explosion which brought down an immense fall of rock three miles from the pithead and two miles beneath the sea. Of the 121 men in the pit when the blast ripped the workings only ten were on the shaft side of the rockfall. All these escaped safely, seven of them remaining to help with rescue operations.

By this morning 16 bodies had been recovered.

Throughout the night rescue parties fought their way deep into the shattered workings far below the surface of the Solway Firth in a desperate attempt to reach the remainder of the entombed men.

Indonesian Republican Day

Tomorrow, the 17th August, is the Second Anniversary of the Indonesian Republic.

TWO-MAN MINISTRY FOR EAST PUNJAB

Governor Hopes To Restore Tranquility In Province Soon

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug. 15.

Dr. Gopichand Bhargava, leader of the East Punjab Congress Assembly Party, who was invited by the Governor, Sir Chandulal Trivedi, to form the ministry met the Governor at the Government House, Barns Court, and submitted to-day two names, his own and that of Sardar Sawan Singh leader of the Panthic Party.

Dr. Gopichand Bhargava will be the Prime Minister and hold the portfolios of Finance, Education and Civil Supplies and Sardar Sawam Singh will be in charge of law and order, Revenue and Public Works portfolios.

It is expected that the ministry will be expanded by the end of this month. Until then only two ministers will carry on the administration.

The two-man ministery was sworn-in the Governor's Room.

Sir C. Trivedi told pressmen that with the co-operation of all peace loving people he hoped to restore law and order in the province soon.

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Nation Rejoices Over New-Born Freedom

(Continued from Page 9.)

salute. A large crowd gathered to witness the parade. Another huge procession which started from the Gowalia Tank ended at the Oval.

Addressing the Parade, the Prime Minister explained the significance of the National Flag and called upon them to honour the Flag.

A procession was held at Bandra in which all schools participated. The procession terminated at the Municipal Office where the Municipal President unfurled the Union Flag.

AT LOWER COLABA.

At Lower Colaba, under the auspices of the A Ward District Congress Committee the National Flag was hoisted and the Independence pledge read at 8 a.m. on Friday. Mr. S. A. Brelvi hoisted the National Flag.

AT WILLINGDON GARDENS.

Mr. M. Y. Nurie unfurled the National Flag at Willingdon Gardens, Byculla on Friday morning. The gathering was organized by the Nationalist Muslim centre.

J. B. PETIT HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi hoisted the National Flag at 9 a.m. on Friday at the J. B. Petit High School for girls. After the flag hoisting ceremony sweets were distributed to the pupils of the school by Miss F. Patuck, Principal of the school.

In the suburgs processions were taken out and flag salutations were held under the auspices of Congress Committees at Kandivli, Andheri, Vile Parle, Santa Cruz. Khar and Bandra. At Khar, Justice Chagla presided and Mr. V. L. Mehta, the Finance Member, hoisted the flag.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

"We have to create in our country genuine economic as well as political democracy. We have to destroy the two curses of caste and communalism which are the greatest obstacles to our progress. We have to regenerate our culture so that it will not be entirely or exclusively of the Hindus, or entirely or exclusively of the Muslims or of any other community but one of which every Indian will be proud, which will make him and his country respected throughout the world and will help him to contribute to the advancement of human happiness, wisdom and progress"—said Mr. S. A. Brelvi hoisting the National Flag at the Elphinstone College on Friday. Principal Gunjikar addressing the gathering explained the significance of the National Flag and the debt which the country owed to the founders of the Congress and Mahatma Gandhi.

IN ASSAM

SHILLONG, August 15, (A.P.I.): The celebration of the Independence Day opened in Shillong with the unfurling of the national flag by Mr. Gopinath Bardoloi, Premier of Assam, at a public function in the presence of a large gathering.

The Governor and the Premier inspected the troops on parade and took the salute.

All political parties are taking an active part in the celebration. A mass meeting has been arranged to be held in the evening under the presidency of the Governor of Assam.

Prisoners numbering 702 have so far been released today by the Assam Government on the occasion of the Independence Day. The Government has also sanctioned special remission to certain section of prisoners.

Country-Wide Celebrations

THE INDEPENDENCE DAY WAS OBSERVED IN THE FOLLOWING AMONG OTHER TOWNS:—

AT GURUKUL UNIVERSITY

In the morning a big sacrifice was performed in which the Prithwi Hymn from Atharva Veda was recited. All the inmates then gathered and the national flag was hoisted and unfurled by the Principal, Pandit Priyavrate. Speeches eulogising the heroic efforts of the national leaders were made by various speakers.

PALITANA STATE

The Maharaja of Palitana took pride in unfurling the national flag. All the State Officers had assembled to witness the function. The Diwan presided over the public meeting held on the occasion.

AT RAJKOT

Shri Dhebarbhai hoisted the flag in the new building of the Oil and Seeds Association. Huge procession taken out terminated at the Rajkumar College. A meeting was held later which was addressed by Shri Dhebarbhai and Shri Jethalal Joshi

AT LATHI

Shree Lathi Praja Pratinidhi Sabha passed a resolution expressing joy on the achievement of freedom. There were night illuminations, hoisted of national flag and mass prayers

AT GUNTUR

The national flag was hoisted on Government Buildings.

AT BHAVNAGAR

The city observed the Independence Day very enthusiastically.

AT JAORA

All the State Officers and public performed flag salutation ceremony in the morning with parade and march past.

AT ALLAHABAD

Allahabad wore a festive appearance with buntings and decorations and myriads of lights. In spite of grave food shortage even the rural areas observed Independence Day.

IN STATES

With the solitary exception of the Indore State Officials, functions were held in Gwalior, Rewa, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Udaipur, Bikaner and other States of Central India numbering nearly 60. In all these States the national flag was hoisted amidst scenes of enthusiasm. Several thousand prisoners were set free in these States. Midnight torchlight processions with meetings marked the occasion.

In the Indore State, however, no official function of any kind marked this epoch-making event. Only Holkar flag was hoisted on the State Buildings and the Pakistan flag was hoisted on the Office of the Muslim League. The Prajamandal enthusiastically celebrated the occasion by taking out processions and holding meetings. The action of the Indore Darbar is being condemned especially when the Indore Ruler has signed the Instrument of Accession to the Indian Dominion. Millowners have sanctioned one month's bonus on this occasion.

AT AHMEDABAD

The dawn of independence was marked with great enthusiasm. Every corner of the city hummed with processions in the morning. For the first time armed police, District Magistrate and other Officials were present during the flag hoisting ceremony at the hands of Gulam Rasul Kureshi, President, City Congress Committee on Laldarwaja where a lakh of people had gathered to salute the national flag. The president wished Azadi Mubarak to all and exhorted all to show loyalty to the national flag. The Muslim League also held a meeting in which people were asked to protect the honour of the national flag. Mr. Mirchandani, the Commissioner, said it was a red-letter day in the Indian history, President of the Muslim League said that the Muslim League and Musalmans in India will remain loyal to India. Several speakers dwelt on the necessity of loyalty and patriotism.

The city was tastefully decorated and the huge statue of Mahatma Gandhi was illuminated all abound. The Municipal President hoisted the national flag on the Bhadra Fort The city was profusely illuminated.

POONA CELEBRATIONS

POONA, Aug. 15 (API.) An impressive military parade on the Poona Police Headquarters Ground in which men of the Indian Army, Navy and Air Force and the police took part, followed by a march in bases through the main streets of the city highlighted todays independence day celebrations in Poona.

Headed by men of the H. M. I. S. Shivaji (Training Centre at Lonavla) the military parade marched past the National Tricolours hoisted by the Commissioner of the Central Division, Mr. V. S. Bhide, who took the salute. The hoisting of the flag was signalled by a salute of 31 guns.

Whilst most of Poona citizens mustered in thousands on the roads and a public meeting held by the Congress Organisation opposite Shaniwar Wada under the chairmanship of Senapati P. M. Bapat to participate in celebrations, followers of the Hindu Mahasabha met at the Tilak Mandir to explain their sand as to why they kept aloof from the celebrations.

Mr. A. A. Khan, Leader of the Muslim League Party in the Bombay Legislative Assembly, hoisting the flag at the G. I. P. Relief Services, urged all citizens of India to take a pledge to lay down their lives for preserving the honour of the national flag. All the inhabitants of the big country, whether Hindus, Muslims, Parsis or Christians must muster, their strength, he added, to build the country into a great nation.

Reports received from Hubli, Kolhapur State and Mofussil places state that the Independence Day was observed in a befitting manner.

Jawahar Pleads For Prosperity Of Masses

NEW DELHI, August 16. (A.P.I.): The tricolour Indian national flag, this morning broke from the mast on Shahjehan's historic Red Fort as Pandit Nehru, India's first Prime Minister gave the signal from the massive ramparts.

"You are gathered here in your thousands to honour this flag which symbolises Indian freedom, but the eyes of millions all over the world are also towards it" said Pandit Nehru addressing the vast crowd of nearly two and a half lakhs that was seething at the foot of the walls.

"Since yesterday a new age began for Delhi, India and all its towns and villages", said Pandit Nehru "You know what has happened in the last 27 years in which we struggled and sacrificed under this flag, and I need not go over that history. Today is neither your victory nor mine, but a victory for the whole country".

INDIAN WAY OF STRUGGLE

Referring to Mahatma Gandhi, he said that the country had achieved freedom under his guidance. Sometimes we had faltered and stumbled but we had finally reached our goal. The Indian way of struggle, he continued, was that we should make friends even with our enemies. "We want to make this a great country. We know what a tremendous influence it had in the past and it can have even greater influence today.

Referring to the Armed Forces, he said that they were a source of pride to the nation. They belonged to the nation and not to any foreign power. It would be their duty to guard and protect the honour of the nation and its flag. You must all swear that we shall live as one, and work to increase our freedom and the prosperity of the masses although we have finally obtained our freedom. That is only the first stage of the journey, and we have a long way to go".

The crowd broke into cheers when Nehru said "We have to reach that stage when no one in this country will be poor, starving, or without clothes and education".

STEPS TO MEET PUNJAB SITUATION

Joint Defence Council's Decision: Boundary Commission Report Today

NEW DELHI, August 16, (A.P.I.): The determination of the Governments of India and of Pakistan to meet the deteriorating Punjab situation is to be given effect to at a meeting in Ambala tomorrow of the Prime Ministers of the two Dominions of India and of Pakistan, the two Defence Ministers, the Governors of East and West Punjab, and the Commander of the Punjab Boundary Force where the situation will be reviewed.

This decision follows the first meeting of the Joint Defence Council held under the Chairmanship of Lord Mountbatten in New Delhi today. These facts are outlined in a communique issued from Government House, New Delhi, this evening.

Other decisions of the Joint Defence Council announced to-night are that the armed forces there will be reinforced, and it is understood that they will be on a fifty-fifty basis, half the troops being from India and half from Pakistan. Six battalions from India left for the Punjab last night, it is learnt.

It was also decided at the meeting that "the time for mutual recriminations in connection with the events which took place before the 15th August is past. The efforts of all will be concentrated towards measures to put an immediate end to the lawless state of affairs which prevails."

The report of the Boundary Commission is to be published to-morrow.

TRICOLOUR UNFURLED AT TORONTO

TORONTO, August 16. (Reuter): The Indian Tricolour was unfurled at the residence of Mr. Ahuja, Indian Trade Commissioner, where 300 guests gathered last night at a ceremony comprising part of Indian Independence Day celebrations.

In a separate ceremony later the Association of Moslem Students, American Canadian Branch, celebrated Pakistan Independence Day.

Mr. Ahuja unfurled the Tricolour with a prayer for "everlasting peace and prosperity" for India.

The crowd which included uniformed members of Canada's Armed Forces chanted "Hindustan Hamara".

FUTURE OF INDIAN DECORATIONS

LONDON, Aug. 16 (Reuter.) One of the problems arising from the abolition of the Indian Empire and the creation of the Dominions of India and Pakistan is that of the future of Indian decorations such as the 'Star of India. This, like many other minor questions entailed in the change of status, will have to be decided by the Governments of the two new Dominions.

Reuter learned today that the change to Dominion Status will not affect existing holders of Indian Empire decorations and orders.

PAKISTAN HQS.

KARACHI, Aug. 16 (NPI). The pakistan Dominion Cabinet has decided to establish Pakistan Air Force Headquarters in Peshawar ,Naval Headquarters in Karachi and Army Headquarters in Rawalpindi.

Final Test

Fine Knock By Yardley

England Scores 311 For 6 In First Innings

LONDON, Aug. 16. (Reuter): At close of play in the fifth cricket Test, England scored 311 for 6 in the first innings against South Africa.

Norman Yardley, reporting fit, after receiving a massage treatment for slight lumbago, won the toss and gained the first innings for England.

About 25,000 saw England give poor display of batting on a perfect run-getting wicket which produced 88 for two after two hours of solid batting before lunch.

South Africans' two victims were Washbrook dismissed legbefore for 32 and Robertson who scored only four runs in his first Test before giving a simple catch to midoff.

England's total was 204 for 4 at tea, as Len Hutton (83) and Denis Compton (53) with a third wicket partnership of 98 in 100 minutes improved the scoring rate.

The game underwent a quick change when both Compton and Hutton were dismissed at 178 in successive overs. Hutton after batting two hours and 15 minutes and hitting six fours was completely beaten by Mann's legspinner which hit the top of the off stump. In the previous over, Compton who had displayed class batsmanship without really mastering the bowling, played too soon at Rowan and lofted the ball to Tuckett at deep dimoff.

Yardley opened confidently and seemed anxious to push the score along but Cranston had an uncomfortable time croping uncertainly to accurate spinners.

Yardley, notable for stemming the crisis, and Cranston added 93 in 100 minutes for the fifth wicket before Cranston, jumping in to drive Rowan, was stumped. England's total reached 311 for 6 at the close of play. Cranston hit six fours during his stay of 100 minutes. Yardley, batting stylishly and never appearing in difficulties, completed 50 in 107 minutes and altogether batted for 135 minutes and hit six fours.

Howorth and Evans safely played out the remaining 15 minutes during which they added 21 runs.

SCORE-BOARD.

ENGLAND (First Innings).

Hutton b Mann	83
Washbrook l.b.w. b Mann	32
Robertson c Melville b Smith	4
Compton c Tuckett b Rowan	53
Yardley b Mann	59
Cranston st. Fullerton b Rowan	45
Howorth (not out)	17
Evans (not out)	10
Extras	8
Total for six wickets	311

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Tuckett 23/5/63/0; Dawson 27/4/52/0; Mann 50/21/67/3; Rowan 28/7/73/2; Smith 15/0/48/1. Leg byes 7; no balls 1.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1 for 63, 2 for 80, 3 for 178; 4 for 178; 5 for 271; 6 for 290.

ONE LAKH FOR PAKISTAN DAY – CELEBRATIONS

KARACHI, August 16. (U.P.I.): It is disclosed that the Pakistan Day Celebrations Committee has collected Rs. 1,00,000 by way of donations. A sum of Rs. 90,000 was contributed by the Hindus and other minorities and Rs. 10,000 came from the Muslims.

Asaf Ali Pledges Free India's Co-operation In Establishing International Peace And Amity

WASHINGTON, August 15, (U.P.A.): In the presence of top officials and diplomats gathered to pay homage to the new member of the community of nations, Indian Ambassador Asaf Ali hoisted the tricolour of Free India above the luxurious Indian Embassy in northwest Washington.

Approximately 1,000 members including officials and other guests of the Embassy, heard Asaf Ali pledge his nation and all its wealth to work unceasingly for world peace and prosperity.

Batteries of cameras recorded the simple but solemn ceremony while two nationwide radio networks carried the Ambassador's voice across the country.

Applause burst from spectators on the rolling lawn surrounding the Georgian style Embassy as Asaf Ali concluded his thirteen minute address with the following pledge: "India with her vast millions and moral and material resources advances towards all peoples of the globe in a spirit of most cordial friendship and offers to all the fullest co-operation in establishing and maintaining peace and freedom and promoting prosperity."

TRUMAN'S MESSAGE

A message from President Truman extending the best wishes of all Americans for the future of the new India was read.

Guests were given as souvenirs of the occasion buttons bearing the new flag and a printed programme containing Pandit Nehru's remarks concerning the flag.

Acting Secretary of State Robert Lovett headed the United States delegation attending the ceremony.

A party of four Indians and their wives from Trinidad arrived by plane to attend the celebration.

Argentine Ambassador Oscar Ivanissvich, who is attending the conference in Rio de Janeiro and was unable to be present, sent Asaf Ali a message of greeting. Other messages received by the Ambassador included one from Justice Felix Frankfurter of the United States Supreme Court, William Philipps, the late Franklin Roosevelt's wartime representative in India, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Watamull, the Indian philanthropists of Los Angeles and the leader of the Indian community in Chicago.

No ceremonies were held to herald the birth of Pakistan which has only one unofficial representative here so far and has not yet diplomatic relations with the United States. However, the British Embassy flew the flags of Hindustan and the old Muslim League flag from flagstaffs on either side of the British flag.

Asaf Ali will today visit the tomb of George Washington, known as the Father of American Independence.

Asaf Ali paid a tribute to Britain for the great act of "far reaching political wisdom" adding that it was "one of those noble gestures which never fail to evoke an equally noble response and which is capable of cementing lasting friendship between the bitterest of opponents."

Asaf Ali recalled the founding of the Congress in 1885 with the aim of "securing what was regarded as a due share of the original inhabitants and potential masters of the country." He went on to say that 30 years later the "new spirit of India found an ideal leader in Gandhiji who, burning with faith in moral values, fired the hearts of millions with self-confidence and converted the unarmed millions of India into a vital revolutionary force."

DYNAMIC URGE

The Ambassador said that the 'dynamic urge' which Gandhi 'roused in the mind of the people in 1920 aimed at nothing short of complete independence of the country.'

He explained to foreign listeners Gandhi's doctrine of "peaceful and non-violent non-co-operation".

"Long Live India And Pakistan"

RANGOON, August 15, (U.P.A.): Premier Thakin Nu in a message to India and Pakistan said:

"Today which saw the birth of two great Dominions is a landmark in human history. For the first time a great power in an extensive domain abroad has willingly and freely surrendered in friendship and goodwill her sovereignty over that domain. In that event dies imperialism as a world force, an example which must compel other colonial powers to take similar action, while the success of India and Pakistan will be examples to other nations still struggling for liberty.

"We, in Burma, have special reasons for rejoicing because during the last century we have been linked in a common fate with geographical India and her freedom foreshadows our own in the very near future. We rejoice with her and tender our respected congratulations and salutations to the peoples of India and Pakistan and the great leaders who led them successfully. Burma has long been linked by cultural and economic ties with a country which now becomes two Dominions and her freedom and our pending freedom will not loosen these bonds but bind them closer.

"We are confident the two great Dominions will use the new power in the cause of the freedom of Asian peoples and the peace of the world. Their existence as fully self-governing countries will itself be a strong factor for the preservation of world peace. Long Live India and Pakistan."

Ali Zaheer For Iran Embassy?

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Aug. 14.

The Dominion of India is very anxious to establish cordial relations with the neighbouring Muslim countries such as Turkey, Egypt and Iran, it is learned here.

Early steps are being taken to exchange diplomatic relations with Egypt and Iran. Iran has already a consulate at New Delhi which, it is expected will be raised to the status of embassy at an early date. Mr. Ali Zaheer, one time member of the Interim Government is being tipped here as India's first Ambassador in Iran.

India has budgeted fourteen lakhs for expenditure in connection with foreign embassies last March. This figure shall have to be multiplied several times to meet the expenditure of the embassies which are being opened in Europe, America and Asia since Nhru Government took office in September last.

Sardar Patel's Call

FOR GREATER TASKS AHEAD

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 14 (API.) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel has sent a message to the Textile Labour Association congratulating the textile workers of Ahmedabad on the successful termination of the freedom struggle in which they played a proper part. The message states: "We have won a great political victory but we should now focuss all our energies to the attainment of the great ideal which Mahatma Gandhi has placed before us. That achievement will be greater than the victory we have won. I trust that the textile workers of Ahmedabad will contribute their full mite in this new struggle."

National Bank Of India Declares Interim Dividend

The Directors of the National Bank of India, Ltd., have declared an interim dividend for the year 1947 of 8 per cent less income-tax at 9 in the pound payable on the 11th September.

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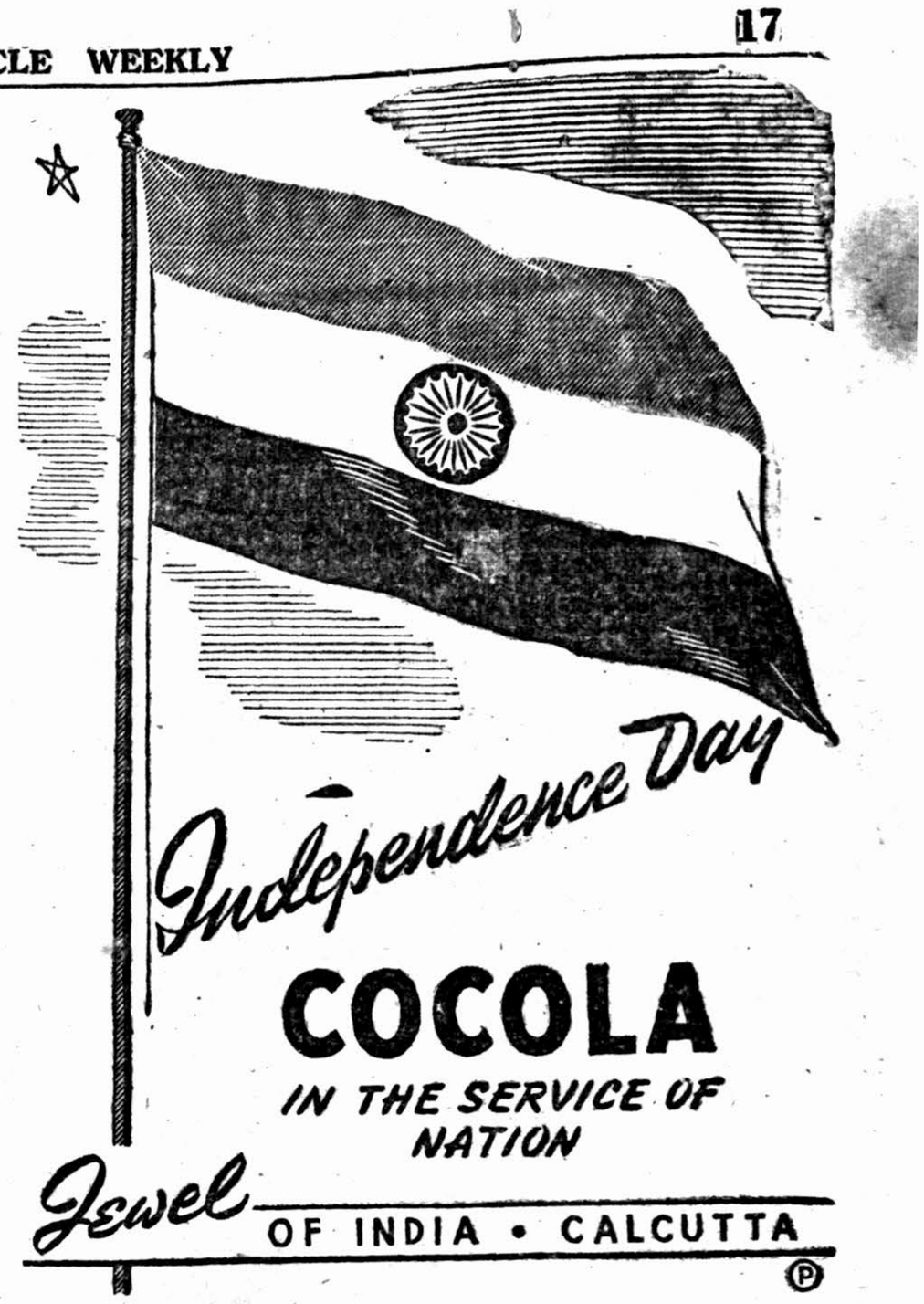

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Patter

'The Purring Of A Cat'

By Asude

Have you heard a cat purr? I wish to hear a cat purr. Not I alone. All Delhi is dying to hear the purring of a cat. At least, "a sound somewhat like the purring of a cat." It is how the compilers of Telephone Guides lovingly describe—"The Dial Tone."

I have on the top of a whatnot to my left a beautiful ornament. Once, it was known as a "Telephone." For the last two months, it has only added to the artistic *ensemble* of my office. My children protest that at my age, I have no business to be playing with a toy, and claim it. I have resolutely staved off all such advances so far. For, I am like Bruce's spider. I hope to hear the "somewhat like the purring of a cat" again,—some day. The "Dial Tone."

Just a numan weakness, of course. But sentiment, you know, is a funny thing. There is no other explanation for this insane clinging to a thing which serves no other purpose in a business office than does a lily from the field or a primrose from the river's brim. But is "purpose", after all, everything? What about "Love"?

You snigger. That is probably because you are one of those freaks known as "bachelors" and never knew what it means to bring the bride home I remember,—how well I remember,—the day that this bride came to this home,—this thing which is no more than an ornament to-day and will not,—for all my wooing,—give "a sound somewhat like the purring of a cat."

Why on earth am I harping all the time on this "purring of a cat"? Open your Telephone Book,—if you are a Delhi man,—turn to the section devoted to "Instructions for the Automatic Telephone System", and you will see why. "Do not dial until you have heard the Dial Tone, *a sound somewhat like the purring of a cat.*" There's your bride. Mine, I mean. Only, she purreth not.

O *tempora, O mores!* So sad, if you see what I mean, so fresh, the days that are no more! For she did purr once. This bride, this cat, this beautiful toy.

With the bride came a book: "How to be happy though Married." They did not give that name to the book but only called it "The Telephone Directory", but the purpose was the same. All about how to woo and win over the new bride. Study the directions, follow them carefully, and live happily ever after.

It has to be confessed that things did not pan out so happily in the beginning. One sweeping eye on the "directions" drove Cupid into the refrigerator. Married men will understand what I mean. You, being a mere bachelor, will need enlightenment.

The curriculum started,—*not* with what you should do to break the shyness of the bride,—but with the ever so many things which you should NOT. Don't. Don't. There were eight Don'ts to greet you at the door of the chamber. It began with "Don't dial without making quite sure of the number you require" and ended up with "Don't engage the Trunk, or Enquiry, or Complaints operators in conversation.'

I did not engage the Trunk, Enquiry, or Complaints any time in conversation for the simple reason that I have a modicum of culture left in me yet. One does not engage another individual in conversation when the latter is already engaged in conversation,—with friends.

And then, I was asked to avoid the word "Hullo" and "announce" my "identity at once on these lines: Mr. John Smith speaking." I did. I avoided the word "Hullo" and said "Mr. John Smith speaking." But the man at the other end seemed to be curiously ignorant. He said, he knew nobody by the name of "John Smith", and hung up the receiver.

Verboten, verboten, verboten,—the entire syllabus was full of warnings and solemn injunctions. "Give the courtesy you expect" "Speak distinctly and quietly", "Always replace the receiver",—and so on. It was the dear old school-room again, with a suggestion of the birch somewhere in the offing. Definitely no bridal bed....Nights and days of Great Hunger passed in agony.

And then, in sheer berserk madness, I broke through the cordon and rung the bell. I remember the day quite well. 'Twas on a summer's evening, in my den. That day I overcame the "nerves" and rushed through the course in a wild gallop. I didn't dial without making sure of the number. I didn't fail to remove the receiver before using the dial: I didn't let the telephone get damp: I didn't handle the telephone roughly: I didn't twist the cord: and I didn't engage anybody in conversation.

The result of so many "Didn'ts" was that,—actually and truly,—I heard "the sound somewhat like the purring of a cat." The bride was crooning,—the Dial Tone"! The ramparts of the Red Fort were down. It was then simply a case of ramming the victory home. I did. You, being, as I said, a sheer bachelor, will not understand.

That was how the idyll started,—all moonbeams and honeysuckle and midsummer madness. One removed "the receiver carefully, taking care not to jerk the 'rest' ", and one heard "the sound somewhat like the purring of a cat",—the Dial Tone, as the Good Book put it. The bride was willin'.

And to-day?

To-day, when you wade through all the "Don'ts", remove the receiver carefully without jerking the rest, what do you hear? The purring of a cat-bride? No, you don't.

What you hear are five cats. Five cats of Kilkenny. One mewing, another newling, a third miawing, a fourth miauling,—and the fifth simply caterwauling. And in the background of this musical melange, you hear a diapason made up of all the animal noises that ever came out of a zoo at the feeding hour,—including the *vox humana,* if you please.

You hear a bark and a yelp and a howl and a yap and a snort and a neigh and a bray and a croak and a moo and a boo and a caw and a coo and a croodle and a cackle and a chuck-cluck-clack-chirp-chirrup-and-a-crow. There also interludes of squeaks and squawks and shrieks and squeals and a low whine which usually dies out in a groan. But no "purring". No.

I understand that the author will be adding one final maxim to the "Rules" in the next edition:

"When you wish to dial,—DON'T!"

The Man Who Can Shave A Germ...

BY RITCHIE CALDER

Engraving the Lord's Prayer or the National Anthem on the head of a pin is just poster printing to the man who could surgically remove the tonsils of a germ—if a germ had tonsils.

The man who could claim the chair of Gulliver Professor of Surgery in the University of Lilliput is M. P. de Fonbrune of the Pasteur Institute at Garches, near Paris.

I have seen him, with a noose two hundredths of a millmetre in diameter, lasso a single germ in a swaming colony as deftly as your favourite cowboy legropes a steer in a stampeding herd. And—for comparison—if you corraled a "herd" of germs, 1,000 million of them would form a clump the size of a mustard seed.

*

He operated on a cell, tenth of a millimetre in diameter, removed the "heart," or nucleus, and transplanted it into another cell.

With a micropipette, a tube of which the outlet was about one ten-thousandth of an inch in diameter, he went fishing. His quarry was an infinitesimal, but extremely agile, parasite. The point of his pipette was finer than a flea's eyelash, but, under the microscope, in pursuit of the parasite, it looked like a salmon-gaff trying to spear a stickleback.

So he sucked a lethargic "worm," natural prey of the parasite, into the pipette and used it as bait. It worked. All this was taking place in a pool one-hundredth of an inch across.

To explain how he used his microscopic hypodermic syringes, scalpels, crochet-hooks and loops, he gave a blackboard dissertation. He drew germs and cells, scribbled in explanations and descriptions and did a thorough schoolmaster's job. Then he superimposed that "blackboard" like a signet ring on the leg of a flea.

What he had done was to use one of his micro-surgical needles as a stylo and scratch the diagrams on a microscopic slide. Under the microscope it was perfectly legible like his signature when he wrote between the scales (or powdery flecks) on a butterfly's wings.

*

I compared it with his normal signature. His bank manager would have accepted it under the microscope without question, although he would have found it difficult to decipher it with the naked eye since it was only 17-100ths of a "millimetre" long. Three such signatures could be written across the diameter of the full stop at the end of this sentence.

De Fonbrune has his micro-operating theatre in Louis Pasteur's rustic retreat at Garches, in the room below that in which the great scientist died. He is a collaborator of the white-bearded, skull-capped Dr. Comandon, maestro of micro-photography and micro-cinematics, but he is, in his own right, the world pioneer of "micro-surgery."

When you see how he makes his instruments it seems ridiculously simple. He has a micro-forge, scarcely bigger than an ordinary microscope.

The forge is a tiny filament of platinum and the "bellows" are two controlled jets of air focused on it, to produce at will the required degree of heat.

The micro-instruments are made from needles of glass (hollow needles for the pipettes). Under the lenses one sees what happens: The tip of the glass is melted and the cooling platinum filament is then snatched away—drawing the glass into a finer thread.

This is repeated three or four times, so that he has a fishing-rod needle, each section with a decreasing diameter, until the final point may be as fine as 1-50,000th of an inch.

If he wants a hook, he just softens the point and strokes it into shape with the filament. So too, with a loop, but he can shirk the diameter of the the loop by simply reheating it.

Most ingenious is the method for making pipettes. Obviously the heat-and-snatch method used for the scalpels and hooks would seal the aperture. De Fonbrune applies a different technique. He prepares a tube of approximate dimensions and turns the end as a hook. He suspends this in the micro-forge and hangs a tiny weight on the hook. He then gently heats the stem of the tube so that the glass softens and the weight drags it, like pulling toffee.

As it pulls, the internal diameter gets narrower and narrower until the glass reaches the drawing limits and the end, with the weight, drops off. The final diameter of the tube is determined precisely by the weight of he "plumb" used. Ingenious?

In half an hour de Fonbrune can reproduce microscopically a range of nstruments as varied as the full-scale nstrument-case of a surgeon pro ides.

The craft, of course, is not only in the making but in the use. For this he has what he calls a "pneumatic micro-manipulator," the ingenuity, he mechanical perfection and the results of which leave one gasping.

Fitted, of course, to a microscope, the slide of which is the "operating able," the manipulator consists of hree tiny pumps. These, by a delicate system of diaphragms which act s pneumatic gears, control the three-way movement of the scalpel, the eedle or other micro-instrument.

All three directions are operated by "joy-stick," familiar in aviation. In he end-result, of course, the movenent is reduced perhaps a thousand-old, but in writing his name, for instance, de Fonbrune handled the "joy-tick" as confidently as he vould have sed a pen.

The "patient" on the microscopic perating-table is held in position by fixed hook and prodded, sliced or njected by the second, free-moving nstrument.

De Fonbrune does not do this sort thing as a form of amusement. hese techniques lend themselves to xciting new possibilities in scientific xperiment.

He can hand-pick the micro-organsms to produce particular forms of ermentation or the spores of highly-pecialised mushrooms. His micropi-ette has given the chemist and the netallurgist the means of injecting ncredibly small fractions into com-ounds or alloys.

By this method it is possible to remove the nucleus of a cell and graft into another cell and study the ef-ect on cell-growth and division.

And it is possible to change eredity by using these in-redibly small hypoderim syringes inject colchicine into the heart of germ-cell. Colchicine is an extract f autumn crocus which can double, uadruple or octuple the number of hromosones in a cell. Chromosones are the portmanteaux in which na-ure packs the genes, the hereditary haracteristics, which are transmitted rom one generation to the next.

Seeds treated with colchicine may roduce plants with fruit twice the ize or leaves four times as thick, etc. r sterile hybrids may be made fer-ile. Soaking, rubbing or injecting eeds with colchicine does not always take." But it is now possible to inject not into the seed, merely, but into he chosen cell of the seed.

—THE NEWS CHRONICLE

"I THINK HE'S TRYING TO TELL US SOMETHING".

"I offer you an empire!" Hitler's partner told his captor. But the Blackshirt legions were gone. Justice—and death—came for the cringing duce.

I EXECUTED MUSSOLINI

By COLONEL VALERIO (Walter Audisio)

I shot Mussolini in the line of duty. As he died, I felt neither hatred nor elation, neither pride nor sympathy. When it was over—but only then—a feeling of deep peace came over me. I had carried out my orders: Mussolini was dead. My job was done.

He did not die bravely. He died on his knees, insane with fear.

We were at the Palazzo Brera, main headquarters of the Volunteers of Freedom, military arm of North Italy's National Committee of Liberation (NCL), when we received news that Mussolini had been captured. This came in a phone call made from Menaggio at 8-30 in the evening of April 27, 1945, by the commander of the Treasury Guards. From that moment we did not leave headquarters. We awaited further details. We received two further messages of confirmation from the Treasury Guards, one at 11-30 that same evening, the other at 1-20 in the morning. These messages gave us a fairly coherent picture of what had happened.

A column of Nazis and Italian Fascists had been arrested about eight in the morning of April 27 by the 52nd Brigade of the Garibaldi Partisans on the road between Musso and Dongo. In this column was Mussolini, hidden in a German tank, a fact which the Partisans did not know beforehand. As they were searching their prisoners, Mussolini jumped down from the tank and took refuge in a German truck, where he hastily donned the uniform of a master-sergeant in the Nazi Luftwaffe. Then he hid under a pile of blankets, coats and knapsacks, attempting to elude the Partisans' search. Upon being discovered, he complained to the latter in these words: "The Germans tried to smother me under this pile of blankets and coats."

The Partisans brought Mussolini and his mistress, Clara Petacci, to a peasant's hut at Bonzanigo near Dongo. Fifty other Italian Fascists were caught in the same haul.

That whole night the high command was in continuous session. At 1-20 in the morning I received my orders. I was to proceed to Dongo and there carry out Decree Number 5. This decree had been issued by the National Committee of Liberation on April 25, the day on which the Partisans openly declared their revolt and the National Committee became the spokesman in North Italy of the Rome Government. The decree provided the death penalty for Fascist leaders.

I was not told which of the fifty-one prisoners of Dongo was to suffer the death sentence. It was left for me to decide. I had twenty-four hours ahead of me to carry out my mission. During the next twenty-four hours, one single thought filled me: to carry out my mission as quickly as possible and not to be held up by any obstacle.

When I left headquarters, I carried on me my Partisan papers as well as a safe-conduct pass in English signed by Captain E. Q. Daddario, who had arrived in Milan that very evening on behalf of the American military mission. This note read as follows: 'Milan, April 28, 1945: Colonel Valerio (also known as Magnoli Giovani Battista Di Cesare) is an Italian officer belonging to the high command of the Volunteers for Freedom. He is on a mission on orders of the North Italy Committee, in Como and the province of Como. He is authorized to move about freely with his armed escort."

I took particular care in choosing the members of my armed escort—thirteen tried Partisans of Lombardy, all of them skillful, brave and disciplined men. In the high command's auto park, I chose a black Fiat, had new tyres put on it, filled it with gas and checked the motor. To accompany me I chose a truck belonging to the electric light company.

A last-minute check of information on Fascist troop movements in the region and the probable time of arrival of the Allied advance parties, who were near at hand, yielded very few new and accurate details. But all information seemed to agree that the Allies would get to Milan in the course of the day.

I examined my Sten tommygun and the Guernica revolver which I had captured from a Fascist lieutenant-colonel. My arms seemed in perfect condition. A little before dawn, in a cool and misty morning that seemed to forecast rain, we left Milan and headed north.

My thirteen comrades did not have the slightest idea what they were going to have to do. Not until we left did I take their leader to one side and explain to him the purpose of our mission. He received the news with joy. To the others I merely declared: "I hope that you will not have to intervene militarily. But if that is necessary, I know that I can count on you." They listened in silence. Everything was running smoothly.

Heaven only knows what thoughts went around in my head that rainy morning as we rode along the dreary road to Como. I had never seen Mussolini. I had spent five years of his rule in prison and as a deportee for political activity. I must have asked myself a number of questions about the man: What would he look like? What would he say? How would he accept death? But of the trip I only remember my fear of losing time, my pressing desire to go faster and faster, my resolve not to allow any obstacle to block my path, my determination not to make any mistakes; for the enemy could easily outnumber us and spies might too quickly learn our secret.

Drenched and shivering with cold, we got to Como about eight in the morning. The town was in an uproar. We stopped in front of the prefecture and went inside the building without losing a minute. The local leaders of the NCL greeted us in a pompous and somewhat embarrassed manner.

"We've come about the Fascist leaders arrested at Dongo," I told them.

"They are to be taken to Como tomorrow," someone replied.

"I have higher orders concerning them," I asserted. "I need a closed, heavy truck to transport my men."

Indecision seemed to paralyze them. On their faces and in the sound of their voices I read fear and uncertainty, reflecting the oppressive shadows of the past. They retired behind closed doors to discuss the matter. The minutes passed slowly. I called Milan on the phone. I got confirmation that my task took precedence over any local decision that would be made.

We waited two hours. At 11-20 they brought us a dirty and dilapidated old truck. I demanded another one. After another wait that seemed to last for hours, an ambulance-car arrived. Seized with anger, my nerves on edge, I asked to see the local president of the NCL. Around noon I saw the president, Oscar Sforini, and the local commander, Casimo de Angelis.

I gave up all hope of getting a truck. I commandeered two passenger cars. My men piled in, some of them standing on the running-boards. I took Sforini and de Angelis with me so that I could pass the road-blocks set up by the Partisans without being held up.

Just as we were leaving Como, the the whole city seemed gripped with frenzy. I learned later that at that very moment the first Allied troops had entered the city. "Faster, Barba, faster!" I shouted to my chauffeur. We had so little time before us. Now my men were in a state of nervous tension and happy excitement.

Luck intervened in our favour. A big fast truck was about to pass us. We commandeered it without further ado. Everyone on board and let's go! No sunshine, but our hearts leaped with joy. We passed road-blocks without stopping. "The truck of the people's justice has no time to stop!" I shouted to the men standing guard.

At the approach to Dongo, only six miles from the border, an enormous tree trunk blocked the road, guarded by Partisans of the 52nd Garibaldi Brigade. We presented our papers, the tree trunk was lifted, and we were able to go on our way.

At 2-10 in the afternoon we entered the main square of Dongo. Partisans guarding the City Hall aimed their rifles at us. I presented my papers to Pedro, the local leader of the Garibaldi Brigade, and explained my mission to him. "I have orders from the high command to bring the Fascist criminals to justice," I said. He uttered a sigh of relief. He had received other orders concerning the prisoners, but he knew he had to comply with orders coming from a higher body. He handed me the list of fifty-one prisoners.

So now I was in a position to carry out my mission in accordance with the very terms of Decree Number 5, which stated: "Members of the Fascist government and Fascist leaders, guilty of having wiped out the people's freedoms, of having created fascism, of having compromised and betrayed the country's future, and who have brought it to its present disaster, are punishable with death and, in less serious cases, with life imprisonment. During the emergency period courts-martial will exercise the judiciary function...."

I constituted the local command as the court-martial. In the list of fifty-one, I singled out seventeen leaders as chiefly responsible, and they were condemned to death. Mussolini was among them. Clara Petacci was not on that list.

I ordered Pedro to bring the condemned men to the City Hall in Dongo. I said I would go in person to Bonzanigo.

Accompanied by Guido and the local commissar of the 52nd Brigade, I set out at 3-10 for Bonzanigo and—Mussolini. En route between Mezzegra and Bonzanigo, I chose the spot for the execution—a curve in the road, a closed gate leading to an orchard and, in the background, an abandoned house. I did not tell anyone about my choice. A few yards further I stopped, raised the safety-catch of my automatic and tried it. The gun worked beautifully.

We continued along the road in silence. "You want me to tell you something, Guido?" I said suddenly. Do you know what we're going to do? We're going to tell him we have come to free him."

Guido snorted: "He's no fool. He won't swallow that."

"You'll see," I replied. "I'm sure he'll swallow it!"

I don't know why I got that idea. Perhaps it would make him come out of the house more easily. Maybe, too, in the depths of my being, I wanted to see and know the real worth of that man.... Could I, a simple human being, fool the man who claimed to be a giant, an empire-builder?

The little country house was on the slope of a hill. I spoke to the Garibaldi sentinels and went into the hut alone. At last, I was to be face to face with the fallen dictator. Would he smile? Would he weep? Would he face his fate with dignity or like a coward? I remembered the story I had just been told: his last act as a "great" leader. When the Partisans had questioned him after his capture, one of them ordered him to put down in writing the details of his capture. Calmly he took a pen and wrote:

"The 52nd Garibaldi Brigade captured me today, Friday, April 27, on the central square of Dongo."

"Now write that you have been mistreated and left to die of hunger," the Partisan ordered sarcastically.

Mussolini took up the pen again.

"During and after my capture," he added, "I have been treated correctly." Then he signed his name: "Mussolini."

But I discovered no trace of dignity in the terrorized face, in the creature shaken by nervous spasms I saw before me.

I had entered the room wearing the khaki uniform of a Partisan, a tricolor emblem on my 'kepi', the three stars of a Partisan colonel on my breast, my tommygun out, my revolver at my side. Mussolini was standing at the right of the narrow bed, his face unshaved, dressed in his Fascist uniform. He looked at me with the eyes of an animal at bay. His lower lip quivered. He could hardly pronounce his words as he murmured in a hoarse voice: "What's the matter?"

"I have come to free you," I said.

He did not doubt my words for an instant. "Really?" he said. And suddenly he was changed—once more an emperor, living beyond reality, rejecting the truth of history, self-possessed in his vanity, sure of his power.

I thought that I would have to kill someone great. Instead of that, how small, weak and absurd he was. So that was Mussolini!

"Where are we going?" he demanded imperiously. "Are you armed?" I asked him. "No!" he said. Then turning toward the door, he ordered: "Let's go!"

All this time Clara Petacci had remained in bed with the covers drawn up over her head. When she heard the word "free," she stuck out her head and sat up. But not once did Mussolini look at her or say a word to her. He appeared to take no interest whatever in her, he seemed oblivious of her presence. I had to tell her: "You go first!"

She gave me a silly smile and began to fumble about in the bedclothes. "But I haven't got my underwear," she whimpered as she pulled back the covers. She was wearing a black silk dress and had nothing at all under it.

"Oh, come on!" I blurted out impatiently. "Don't make such a fuss. You're not a young girl any more."

Mussolini moved toward the door. He stepped over the threshold then turned back toward me. Again his chin extended upward, he scowled his famous scowl, and his voice was pompously inflated. "I offer you an empire," he said to me.

In the car I sat facing both of them, my tommygun trained on them. Mussolini had grown almost affable. "They will recognize this Fascist beret," he murmured, pointing to his headpiece. "In that case, take it off", I said. He did take it off, exposing his enormous bald head. "And how about that?" he asked. "Put it on again, if you like," I said. Whatever he chose to do was all right with me.

The car went slowly down the hill. When we came to the spot I had chosen, I looked closely to see if there was anyone in the vicinity.

(Continued On Page 6)

When the boot was on the other leg. Artist's impression of Fascist killings.

Let us talk it over —

Imitation is the sincerest form of flattery. So let's treat our brother collegians to it, this once, at least!

I know it is said that imitation often leads to grief but do rest assured, dear sisters, the sort of imitation I have in mind, would rather pave our path to glory and not grief!

A few days back, the city's collegians introduced a new and most welcome type of competition for the student world. Under the auspices of the Students' Congress a 'best built collegian' competition was inaugurated in the Convocation Hall. Quite a place for this inaugural function. Because, it is here that hundreds of boys and girls get recognition of their intellectual work done at the cost of physical health! Or so it appears from the black gowns which hang away from their skeleton-like figures! I am sure, if we are dispassionate enough, we shall have to admit that it is particularly true in the case of most girl students.

Of course, the city's enervating climate, the constant hustling and bustling in her busy life and the location of schools and colleges (not to speak of the insufficient and unsatisfactory rations) are responsible for the present state of our students' health. Nevertheless, while talking about girls, I cannot absolve them of the blame to which they stand condemned by their own neglectful, deliberate action.

To justify my charge I would only request you to make the great difference between the health of girls belonging to two age-groups. One of girls between 9 to 12 years and the other of girls between 13 to 16 years. The latter generally belong to high school stage while the former to middle school. Most girls from the first age group are healthy (if not models of health!) while 50 to 60% of the 2nd group are either of poor health, or not as strong and well developed as they should be. This age is very crucial in the life of a woman as it happens to be the age of puberty in this country. It is from 12 to 13 years of age that a girl should begin to grow and develop into a strong well-built woman.

But what we observe is quite the opposite! We find that even those girls who are healthy at the age of 12 do not show much progress when they are, say, 16. As they advance in age, 50 to 60 per cent of them begin to appear unhealthy and stunted.

Why should it be so? Is it due to the fact that they have to pay greater attention to their studies which is bound to increase as they progress in their high schools and colleges? Well, before saying that we must be mindful of the trap which lies in this apparently correct argument. For, once we accept this reason, we shall have to own that it is not advisable to send in girls for higher education as that would mean ruining their health!

* * *

Let's be more realistic and see the main cause of this downward trend in our girl's health.

Apart from fussing over studies, they totally ignore the importance of exercise for developing the body and keeping healthy. On top of this, they get stung by the slimming fad. Their ideal of figure and beauty is the film star, an Indian film star at that!—who is never consciously 'guilty' of having achieved the mean between being two thin or too plump. The thinner the star, the greater the following of our young girls who are oblivious of the duties and responsilities which are ahead of them—as that of future mothers! Now, I have no quarrel with the slimming cult as such. But it should be followed at the proper age and not at a time when a girl has just entered her teens as it retards growth and lessens vitality.

Just observe a group of girls eating together. Unlike boys who vie with one another in consuming the greatest quantity, the girls are secretly desirous of excelling one another in eating the least morsels of food! But that apart. It is time our educated young girls are told what is good for their looks, figures and health without which education will have no meaning at all. Delicate ladies and stream-lined frail beauties are all right in drawing rooms and the make-believe stellar world For the rough and tumble of life, whether that of an office girl or a housewife, the strong and self-reliant have more

a strong and healthy nation. How shall we do it even our educated girls choose to remain pale-cheeked, stunted and frail? Will the Girls' section of the Students Congress give the necessary directive?

'A Good Wife And Good Mother'

By Dr. F. T. Cheng

The moral and ceremonious aspects of Marriage according to Confucius whose 2,500-year old "Book Of Li" still governs the lives of the majority of China's four hundred millions.

If there is anything to which the Chinese may be said to attach much form and ceremony, it is certainly marriage. Even in the case of the humblest person, marriage is a very solemn affair and is so regarded by the public. Consequently, its celebration, divided into stages, often lasts for days, and the bridal chair, with the bride in it, has always the right of the road in precedence over everybody, including the Prime Minister of the day. This honour is accorded to the bride, who respected as the mother of future generations is saluted by everyone, including her parents and elder brothers, because on that day she assumes the duty of womanhood, for which mankind is ever grateful, and which Nature dictates. The unique respect paid to the bride, and the universal honour accorded to the mother, speak eloquently for the position occupied by the woman in the orbit of the Chinese social system.

"When Heaven and Earth harmonize," says the key to Chinese culture, the Book of Li (Li may briefly be translated as humanity, propriety, moral rules for conduct, and Confucius, who flourished in the fifth century B.C., is revered as "the man of Li"), "everything prospers. Marriage is the origin of all generations. That it should be a union of two persons of different family names is intended to maintain a wise barrier between persons of close relations .... The wife being one with her husband is his equal." "Marriage is the happy union of two persons of two different family names with a view, in the upward way, to performing ritual duties to the ancestors and, in the downward way, to continuing the future generations. It is considered so important that its ceremony at every stage .... is performed with a reverential solemnity.

At a very early stage of Chinese history, at least in the time of Yao and Shun (2357-2255 B.C.), it was conceived that cohabitation between men and women was a sacred relation, which should originate in a proper form, making it a marriage and the man and woman husband and wife. This form was found in parental consent of the parties and in the intervention of a third party, called the go-between, testifying to the propriety of the relation, as a matter of public interest. The necessity of parental consent must be of very ancient origin; for even in the Book of Odes, edited by Confucius, which consists largely of folk-songs reflecting deep-rooted customs and sentiments of the people, there appears the following verse:

"To espouse a woman how should one proceed?
One must inform one's parents then indeed."

Wooing Unknown

However, as in China modesty is one of the first things that are taught to women, and custom precludes the free mixing of women and men, the chance of self-matching is practically nil. Indeed, except among a limited number of persons who have lived abroad or received a highly modern education, wooing or courting is unknown in China. Therefore parents (and in case there are no parents, those who are in loco parentis) conceive it as their duty to take the initiative. The father or mother will request a friend or relative to recommend a suitable young person of his or her knowledge or acquaintance as a prospective son-in-law or daughter-in-law, as the case may be.

Should this anticipatory sounding of a matrimonial alliance yield a positive result, the two families will, according to custom, exchange a pink card, on which are stated the exact hour day, month, and year of birth of the person concerned, together with the names of his or her father, grandfather, and great-grandfather, and what, for want of an English term, may be called horoscopic testimony. Having received this each family makes careful inquiries about the young man or the young lady, as the case may be, and the moral and hygienic history, up to three generations, of his or her family In general, inquiries are directed, in the case of the man, first to his character, health, and ability, and, in the case of the lady, first to her virtue, health, and temperament. Nowadays, education forms a distinct feature of the inquiry.

No Fortune Hunting

It can be said that fortune-hunting has never been looked upon as a noble game in China. Indeed, people used to go to the other extreme. Marquis Tseng Kwoh Fan, the well-known scholar-statesman of the Taiping Rebellion period, whose position might be compared with that of the Duke of Wellington at the peak of his glory, and whose philosophy has had a profound influence on Chinese thought for the last hundred years, advised his son to choose as wife "a girl from an agricultural and literary family, possessing none whatever of the habits of the rich or the high-stationed." His matrimonial philosophy may be summed up as: "I choose my wife as she did her wedding gown, not for a fine glossy surface, but such qualities as would wear well." A popular saying, commonly observed, is: "Bamboo gates match with bamboo gates, and wooden doors with wooden doors." In other words, one should in general marry one's peer; for, just as "disproportioned friendships ever end in disgust," unequal life-partnership runs the risk of sharing the same fate.

Among better-off people in these days parents would extend invitations to suitable young people so as to afford their children of marriageable age opportunities to meet, and form an opinion of them, before any actual matrimonial project is conceived. Very often, friends or relatives would offer these opportunities; for the Chinese think it a pleasant duty to be instrumental in bringing about a happy event.

In days of old no much meeting was arranged as a rule, and the young people to be married had to trust to the wisdom and judgment of their parents. A marriage where the parties never saw each other until the wedding is nowadays called a "blind marriage." Yet in the light of what has been described about the steps taken leading to the conclusion of a marriage, even without any meeting, it is not really so blind as it is supposed to be, though this must not be taken as a plea for the old custom. Whatever changes there may be to come, parental aid, in various degrees according to circumstances, in the matter of marriage of one's children is, in the eyes of many a Chinese, not without its wisdom and ethical value. The very fact that in all systems of law parental consent is required in marriage as an essential element either of form or of capacity shows also that, historically, the parents are never considered as a disinterested party.

A person entrusted with the mission of a go-between always acts with great consciousness of his normal responsibility. Divorce was and is extremely rare in China, though it could and can be effected by mere mutual consent.

Confucian doctrines about the conjugal relation are many; the following is an instance: It is said in the "Book of Odes": "Harmony with wife and children is sweet like the music of the lute of the harp. When concord prevails among brothers, life is delightful. 'Conduct thus thy family and be happy with thy wife and children!" Reciting this Ode with praise, the Master said: "This will make the parents happy!" In other words, this is the fulfilment of a great filial duty.

Order Agreeable

Mencious, Chinese sage second only to Confucius, also spoke on the subject as follows: "Between parent and child, there should be affection; between sovereign and subject, there should be righteousnes; 'between husband and wife there should be respective duties'; there should be order; between friends, there should be sincerity."

The ancient dictionary "Shui Wen" defines the word "wife" as "one's equal." In the "Book of Li" it is said that "between husband and wife there should be (mutual) devotion." It is, however, true that, in principle, the Chinese husband always leads the wife, and is never led by her. Yet, after all, form is never the substance. To be supposed to lead is one thing, while to lead is another. It may indeed be that "the husband sings first" and then "the wife follows," according to the common saying, but this does not mean that he may not have to choose a song that is agreeable to her in order to enjoy "the sweet music of the lute or the harp," as the ancient Ode calls it. Nature has yet not failed to endow a species with some strong point for its protection. According to Lao Tze, "the female always conquers (the male) by being passive." In less philosophic parlance one may say that the tenderness and tears of a woman can melt the heart of man

Chinese women of today are found in the legislature, the judiciary, the executive, and the diplomatic service, and, what is more, they played such a notable part, active or passive, in the war that, when its history is to be written, the historian will have to pay them no less homage than their heroic brothers or husbands.

Nevertheless, it is still the general belief of the Chinese, which has prevailed since ages past, that the proper function of a woman, as destined by Nature, is to be "a good wife and good mother."

WOMEN'S PAGE

General Knowledge Quiz

1. Swansea is at the mouth of the river—(a) Severn; (b) Tawe; (c) Dee.
2. Who is the author of the novel "Tom Jones"? (a) John Bunyan; (b) Daniel Defoe; (c) Henry Fielding.
3. Clinometer is an instrument used for the measurement of—(a) Angle of elevation or inclination; (b) Temperature of human body; (c) Pressure of air.
4. Chequers is the official country residence of a leading British public figure. Can you name him? (a) Lord Mayor of London; (b) First Lord of the Admiralty; (c) Prime Minister.
5. Which horse won the St. Leger last year? (a) Sun Stream; (b) Airborne; (c) Court Martial.
6. Nicosia is the capital of—(a) Cyprus; (b) Bolivia; (c) Sarawak.
7. What is "burin"? (a) Chemical compound; (b) Engraver's tool; (c) Wild plant.

ANSWERS

1. (b); 2. (c); 3. (a); 4. (c); 5. (b); 6. (a); 7. (b).

Do You Know That—

1. The subterranean caverns of Czechoslovakia are among the curiosities of Europe. In the Moravian Kras, there stretches an extensive system of caverns, lakes and abysses—all underground.
2. Cuba, biggest island of the West Indies, is the largest producer of cane sugar in the world.
3. An Englishman, William Friese-Greene, made the first moving picture on a strip of film in 1890.
4. Along the more than 1,900 miles of French coast there are over 900 bathing beaches.
5. The Trades Union Congress of Britain comprises 191 trade unions, with a total membership of over 6,500,000 men and women.
6. The power station in Battersea, on the south bank of the Thames, is the largest in Europe.
7. During the war years British railways were running 70,000 trains of

Law And Life

BY

"Jarvim"

Innofficious Wills—

It is one thing to let a man do what he likes with his property during his lifetime, but quite another to let him direct its disposition even after his death. To leave property to some cringing relative or friend, or to some absurd charity at the expense of one's own children or dependants seems to me to be on act which has no moral justification behind it. The deprivation which results from a gift to charity in one's lifetime, is what makes charity a virtue. To bequeath an amount, however large, to charity at the expense of others when one no longer needs the money for oneself, is an act devoid of meritoriousness. The principle of British jurisprudence which recognises the unfettered testimentary liberty of every person to do, in the words of Mr. Justice Chagla in a very recent case, "what he chooses with his property, however foolish, however extravagant, however scandalous the dispositions might be" seems to me to be wrong and irrational. At the same time it must be conceded that the power to reward by means of a testimentary gift assures old people of the attention they need when they are visited by all the infirmities of age. The rule of Mahomedan Law which confers a limited testimentary power only over a third of one's property therefore seems to me to be the best from all points of view.

* * *

Legal Reforms—

With Mr. Lad practically conceding in his report that in about 70 p. c. of the present litigation on the Original Side of the High Court the costs in the proposed City Civil Court "would not be materially diffeent" from what they would be in the High Court, he has failed to make out any case whatever for the establishment of a city Civil Court in Bombay and his own conclusion to the contrary is indeed surprising. I do not know how Mr. Lad who has no experience of the High Court either from the Bench or at the Bar or as a litigant was considered by the Government of Bombay to be qualified to judge on the working of the present legal system in the High Court, but his Report has certainly destroyed the original basis of the proposed reform viz. that of cheapening litigation, and substituted for it a new argument as its basis viz. why should litigants in Bombay city not have to pay to the Government the Court Fees which litigants in the mofussil are called upon to pay. This shifting of basis has been clearly exposed by the Bombay Bar Association in its admirable report on Lad's Report. The Advocates' Association of Western India has also published its opinion on Lad's Report which while supporting that Report does not really add anything new to it. I am sure that with the correct facts now before it, the powerful commercial community of our city will inhesitatingly reject the proposal to establish a City Civil Court in Bombay.

With regard to the sister proposal for the establishment of a Sessions Court in Bombay, I agree with the criticism referred to by Mr. Lad in his Report that "the practice of assigning Sessions work by rotation to Judges on the Original Side who, in the main, have been practitioners in civil law is far from perfect." But here again, once Mr. Lad concedes that "an accused person would naturally desire the continuance of the present system in so far as it guarantees him an impartial and careful trial by the highest Judge in the Province," he has completely destroyed the case for the establishment of a separate Sessions Court as in the districts because it is the interests of the accused alone which must be considered. In fairness to Mr. Lad, however, it must be said that with regard to the desirability of this reform the opinion expressed in his Report is very halting. In my opinion the best course would be to discontinue the practice of assigning sessions work by rotation and to appoint two High Court Judges from the appellate side to preside permanently over the Criminal Sessions.

* * *

The Byculla Club—

With the winding-up of the Byculla Club disappears one of the earliest of the exclusively European strongholds in the city.

Our President, Premier B. G. Kher (right) with Shri Prataprai G. Mehta (left), a sympathiser of the Balkan-ji-Bari, at Jaipur during the former's visit to that place recently.

A small simple child, pure and innocent,—knowing nothing about the present work-a-day world's cliques and intrigues,—and free from its materialism and manoeuvres,—will unfurl the new National Flag of the Independent India, before the Balkan-ji-Bari boys and girls' gathering at 4 p.m. to-day at the B. J. Children's Home, Telang Road, Matunga. The Members will have a short entertainment programme, and after that they will be presented each with a Rose Flower, emblem of our organisation and a little National Flag to commemorate the Great Day. They will also be served with light refreshments which all—Hindus, Muslims, Parsis, Christians, Sikhs, Harijans, Rich, Poor,—will partake together as sisters and brothers, on this happy occasion. Prior to the meeting, there will be a Children's Procession, for which all Balkan-ji-Bari parties should reach the B. J Children's Home, at 3 p.m. sharp.

I recall this day the first National Flag Hoisting Ceremony by the Balkan-ji-Bari boys and girls at Karachi in 1930. A Police Battalion stood nearby watching the proceedings, and perhaps with a view to terrifying the young folks. There was something wrong with the pulley at the top of the pole, and the Flag would not go up. Young Narain climbed the pole, and when he had well nigh reached its top, the pole broke into two. Narain fell down on the ground, and he was badly injured. But his spirits had not failed him. He set the pulley right, joined the pole by trying a rope, and was just ready for the ceremony, when Dada who had been away, on his bike, to inspect the Flag Hoisting arrangements at other places, arrived. He congratulated young Narain, and he charged the boys and girls to be brave like him, and to take a vow to live and die for their National Flag.

Soon thereafter Dada was arrested by the Police and taken away to jail —such an affectionate parting it was! In jail, all boys and girls wrote to him a loving letter, signed by every child individually. It is a precious document, and I believe it is safely preserved by the Sind Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari. Many other Balkan-ji-Bari Office-bearers, too, including Shri B. G. Gher, Srimati Parvati, Shri G. Gidwani, Shri Ram B. Motwani, were imprisoned, and a number of sufferings were inflicted on them. The Nation's patient sufferings have at last borne fruits, and today we are able to taste Freedom.

On this day we must know what a National Flag stands for. I assume that by this time you have understood the meaning of the colours and the central wheel in our Flag, and I do not wish to deal with them. But I wish to impress upon you the necessity of giving due respect to it at all times. A Nation's Flag is the symbol of its identity and its dignity, and as such deserves great honour. I believe, the Flag will not now be used indiscriminately as heretofore. On ceremonial functions you will salute the National Flag in a disciplined manner, and you will see that others also accord proper respect to it. Probably this requies some training. However, I am sure, the Balkan-ji-Bari boys and girls fully understand the implications, and will abide by them. In short, they will see to it that due respect is commanded by our National Flag at all places and on all occasions.

There was a whole day picnic and general meeting of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari Workers at Khar on Sunday, 3rd August, under the Presidentship of Shri Ratilal M. Nanavati, whom also a hearty Farewell was given for his proposed visit to the U.S.S.R. Discussions were held and certain decisions arrived at in connection with the future plans and activities of our Organisation. In the afternoon, on account of Shri Ratilal Nanavati's going away, the meeting was presided over by Shri M. J. Parmar, ex-General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, and one of its oldest Workers.

Shri Prataprai G. Mehta has presented to Shri B. G. Kher an Auto-Education Game Box, which is very interesting and instructive for children. The President has proposed that such Boxes should be presented by the All-India Balkan-ji-Bari to all its Units. This Box at present is lying at the National Headquarters, "Gulistan," 12th Road, Khar, and the Balkan-ji-Bari Workers are welcome to have its demonstration there. Schemes about a children's Exhibition and children's Libraries have been forwarded to the Government of Bombay, and are under their consideration.

Shri Ratilal Nanavati (centre) Vice-President, with Shri Rasik Shah (right), General Secretary, B. P. Balkan-ji-Bari, and Shri Prabhubhai Upadhyaya (left), President, Khar Unit.

All boys and girls, upto eighteen years old, can join the Great Brotherhood of Balkan-ji-Bari, as its Primary or Companion Members. Elders also wishing to be useful to the Association and offering voluntary service can become its Associate Members. Others still can enrole themselves as sympathisers, Donors or Patrons. Please send for the full particulars and enrolment forms from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing nine pies stamps for postage.

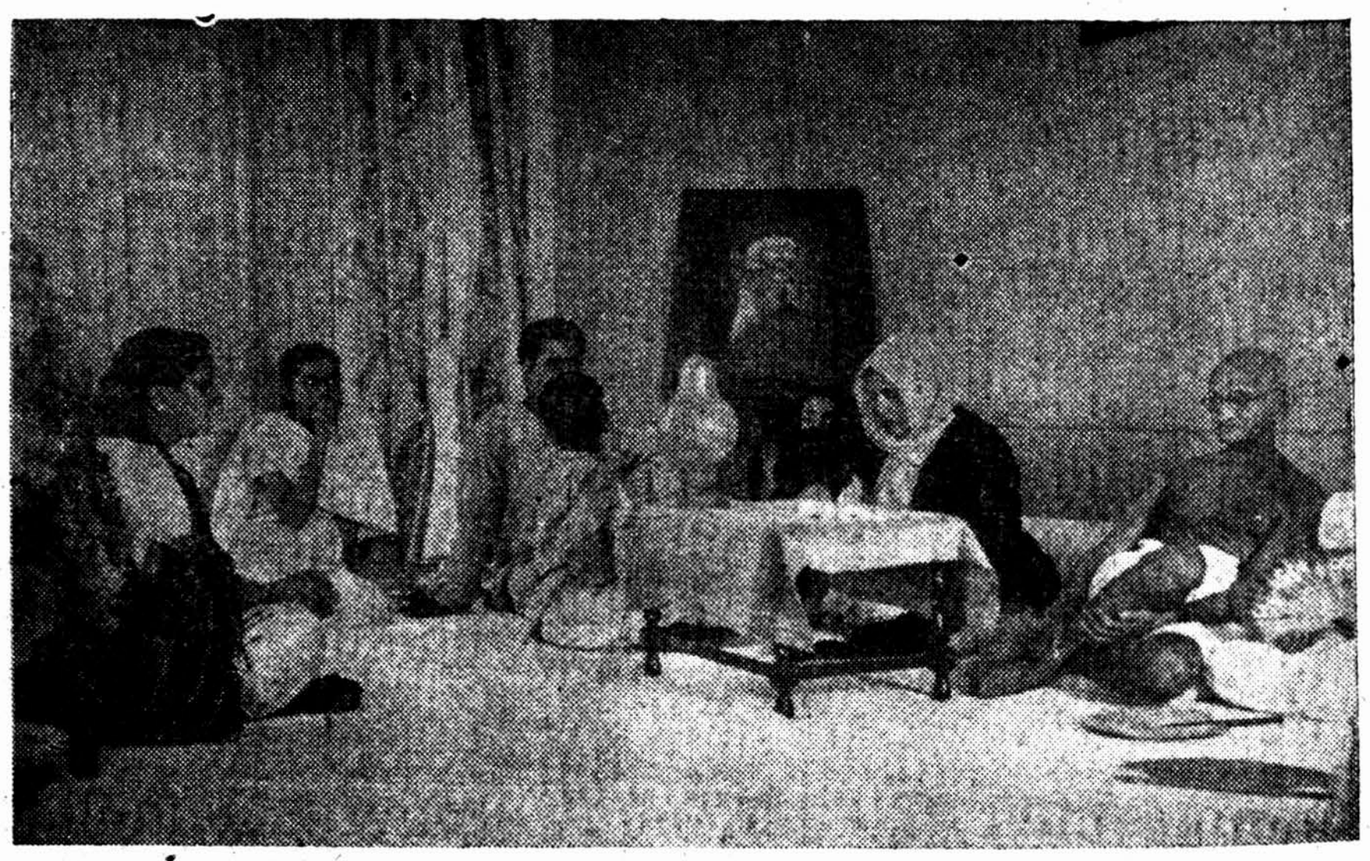
A Salute of Freedom to all!

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar - Bombay 21

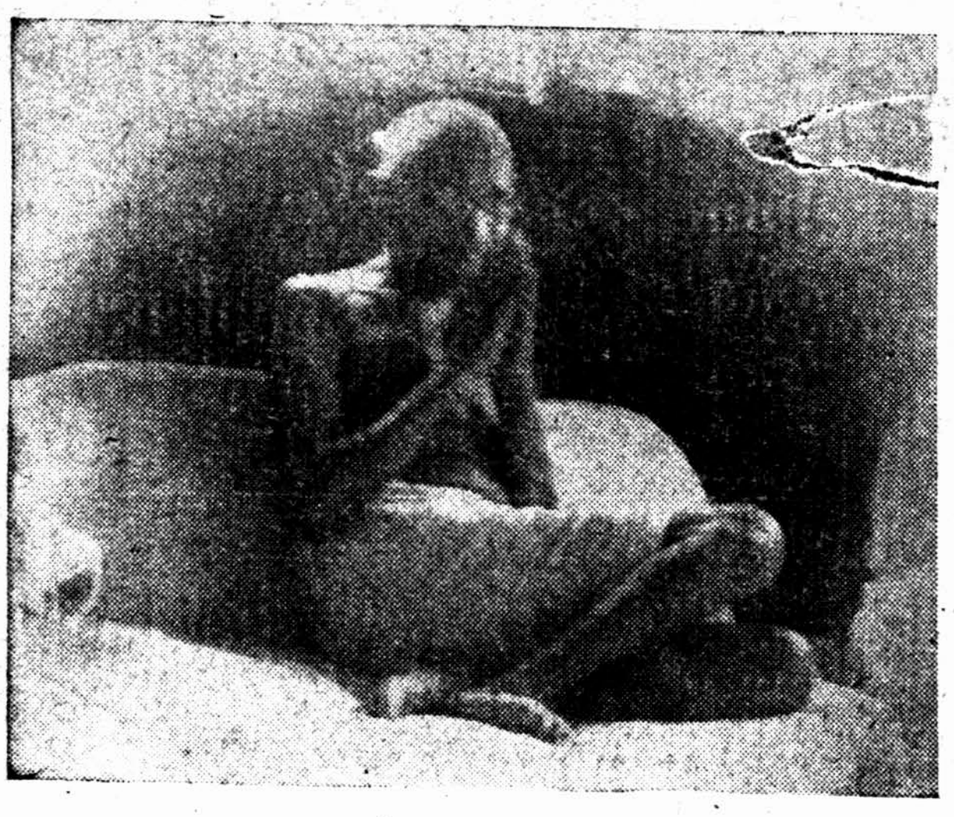
Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari Workers had a picnic and Conference at Khar on Sunday, 3rd August—(left) Group Photo with Shri M. J. Parmar (fifth in the front row) who presided at the Afternoon Session, and (right) a ramble on the Pali Hills near the Danda Sea-Shore.

Mahatma giving Darshan from the balcony of the house of his Srinagar host, Seth Kishorilal. It was from this window that he addressed his prayer meetings.



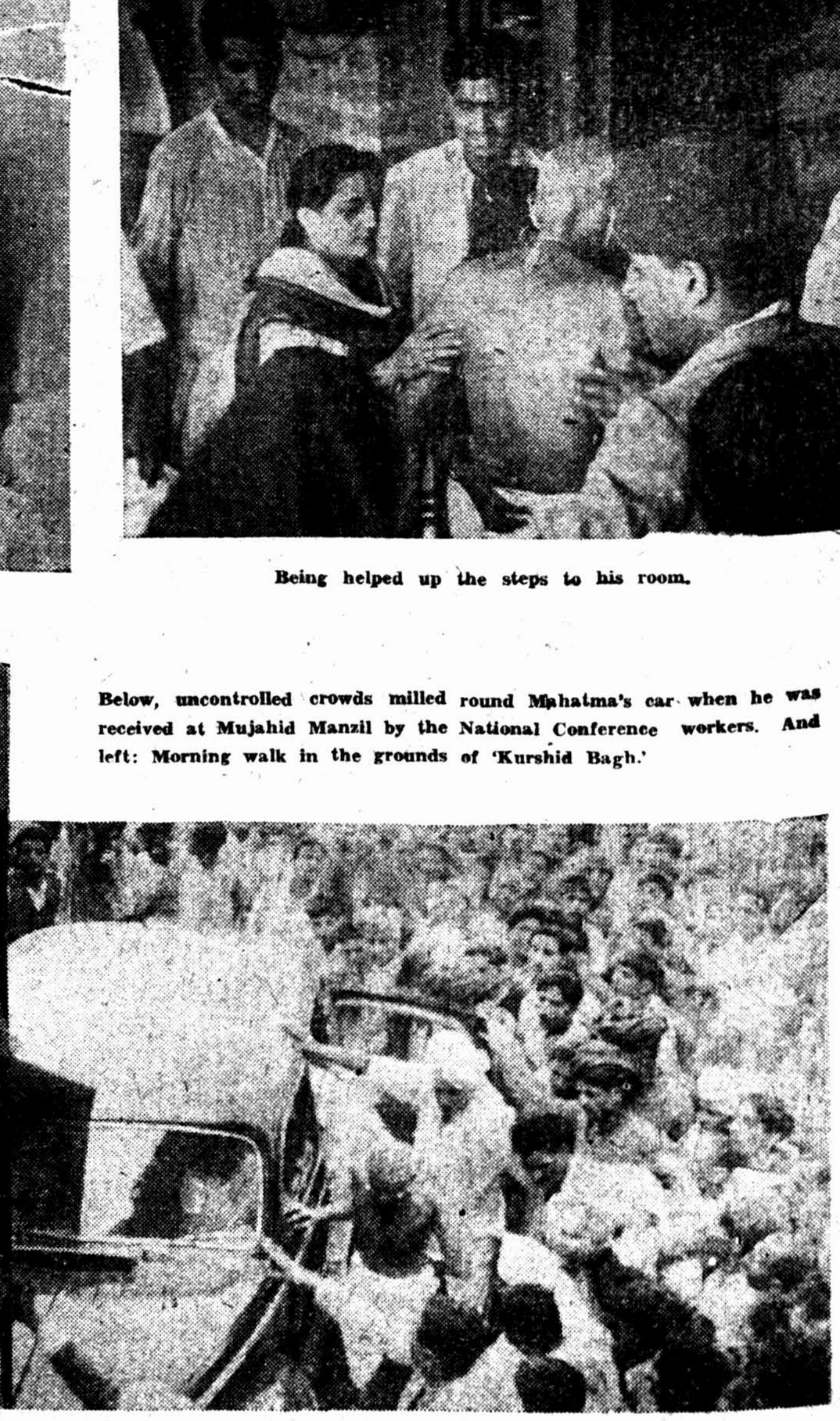
Gandhiji sitting in his room. Mrs. Kishorilal and Mustfa Kamal, youngest son of Sheikh Mohd. Abdulla are seen sitting along with Miss Manu Gandhi, Mahatmaji's graud-daughter.

Mahatma's Kashmir Visit



Being helped up the steps to his room.

Below, uncontrolled crowds milled round Mahatma's car when he was received at Mujahid Manzil by the National Conference workers. And left: Morning walk in the grounds of 'Kurshid Bagh.'



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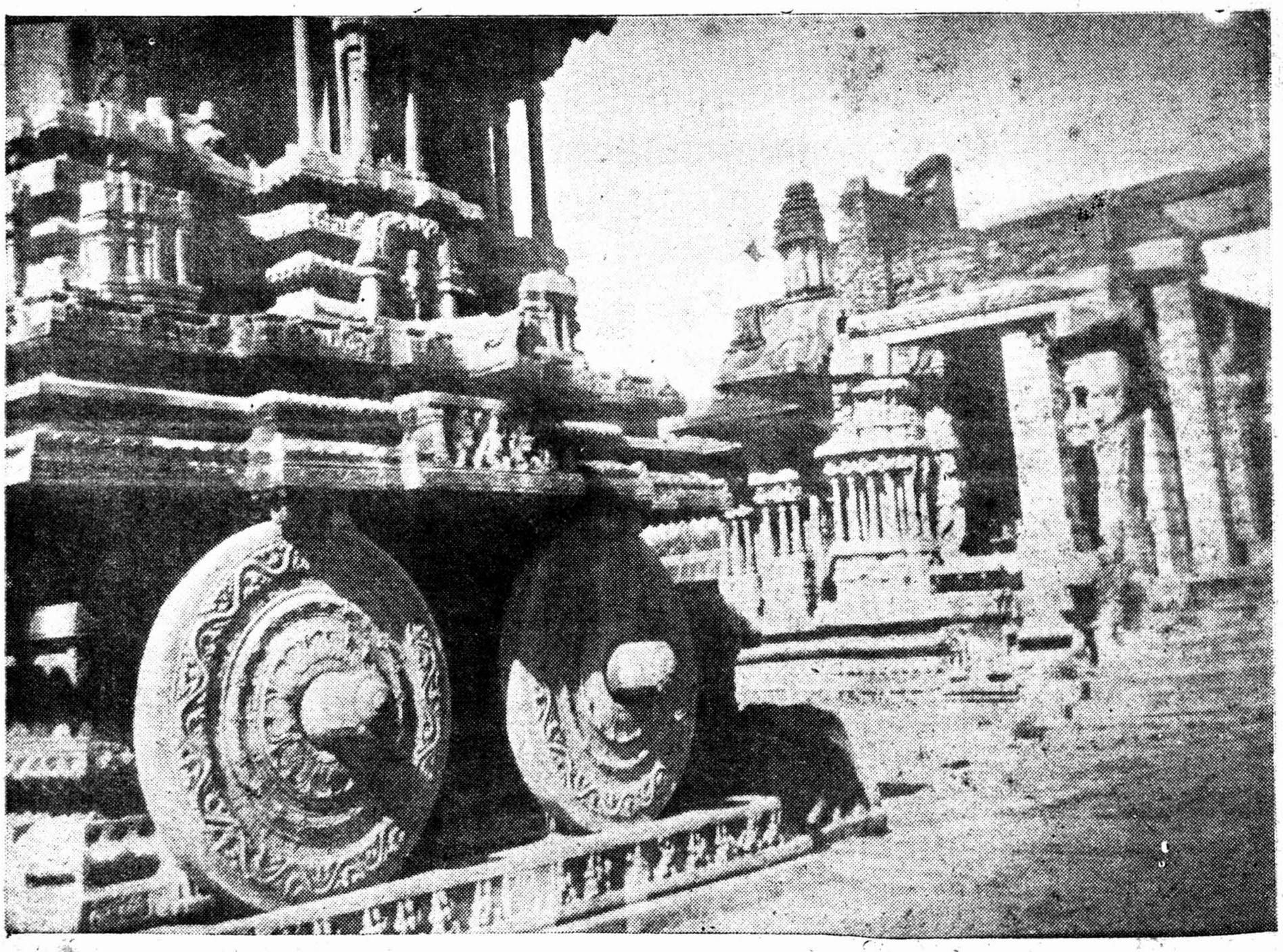
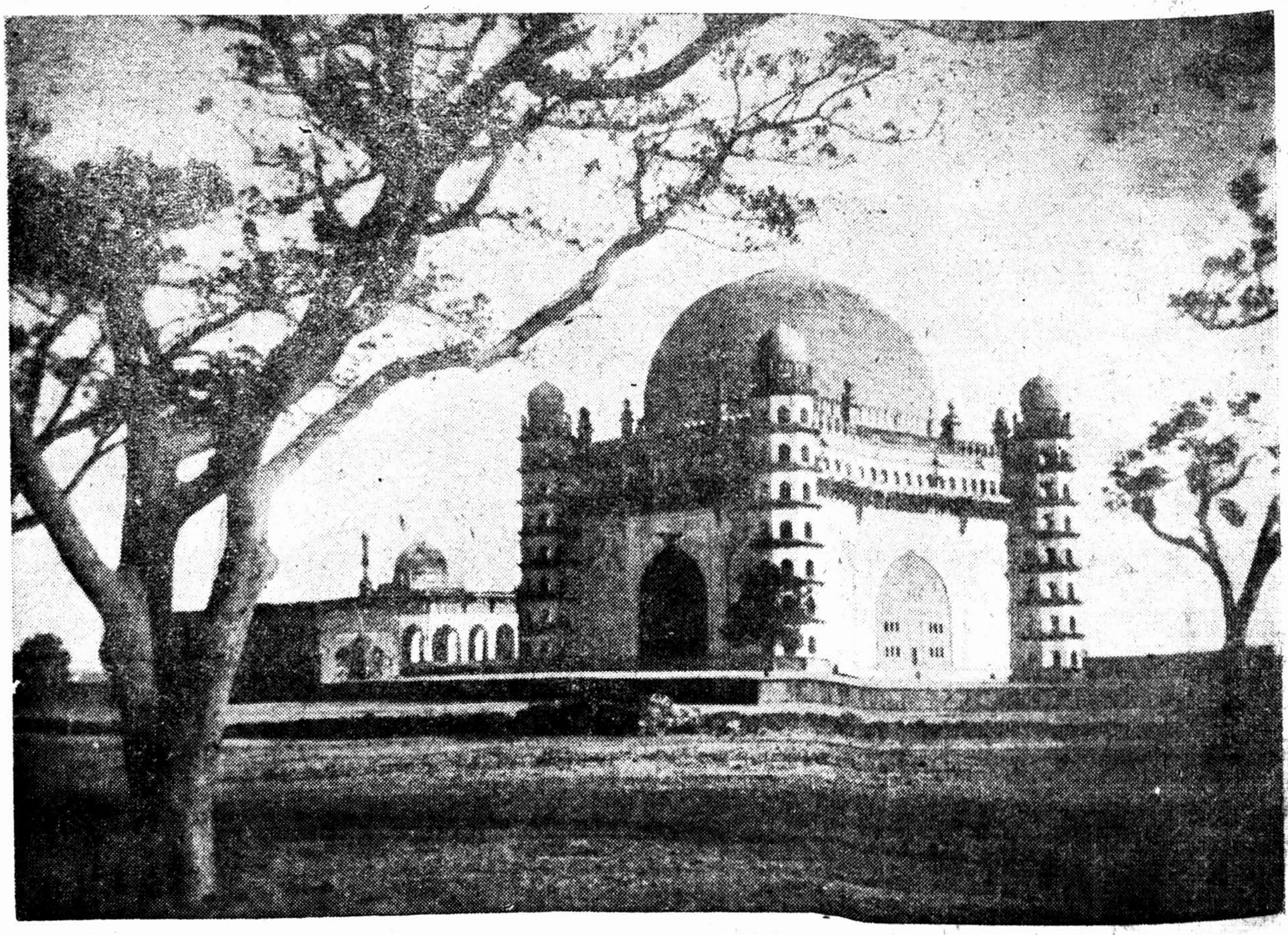


Stone Chariot *Vijayanagar*

Remnants From The Deccan's Glorious Post

Bol Ghumaj (Photos By A. B. PATUE) *Bijapur*



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